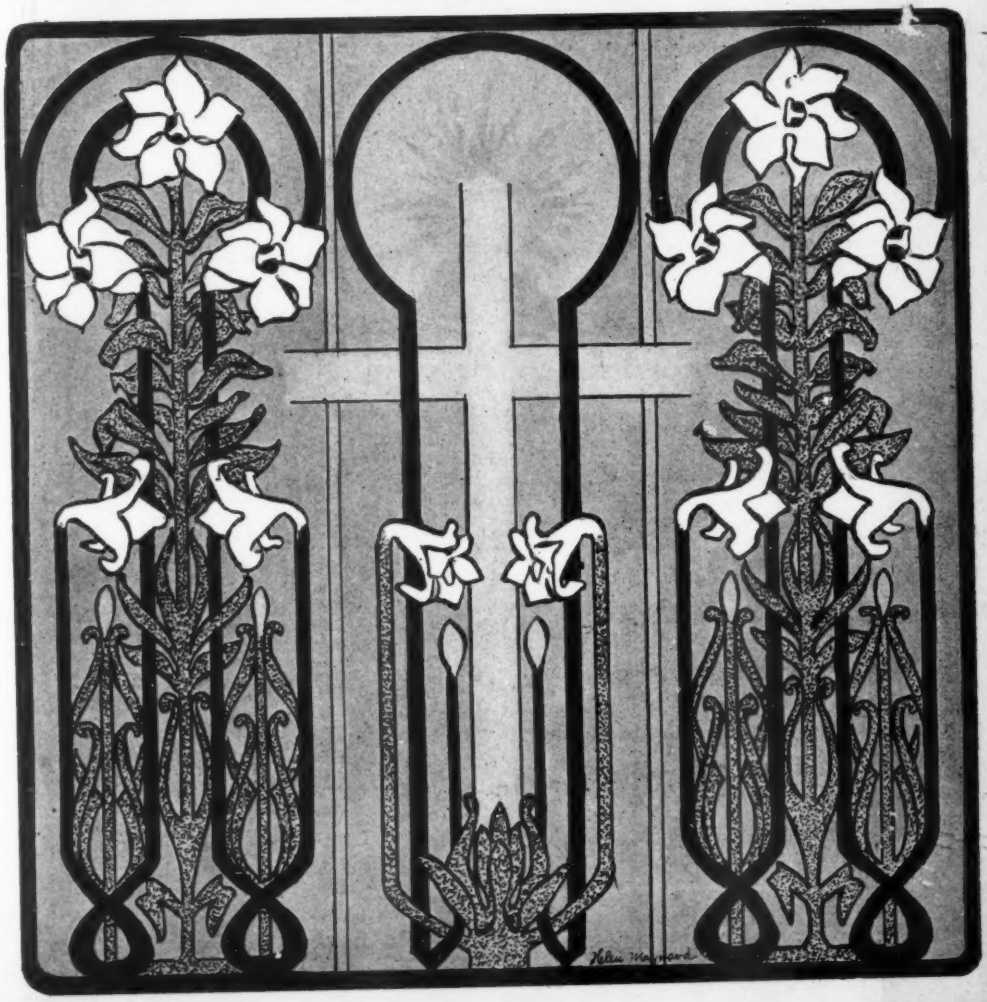
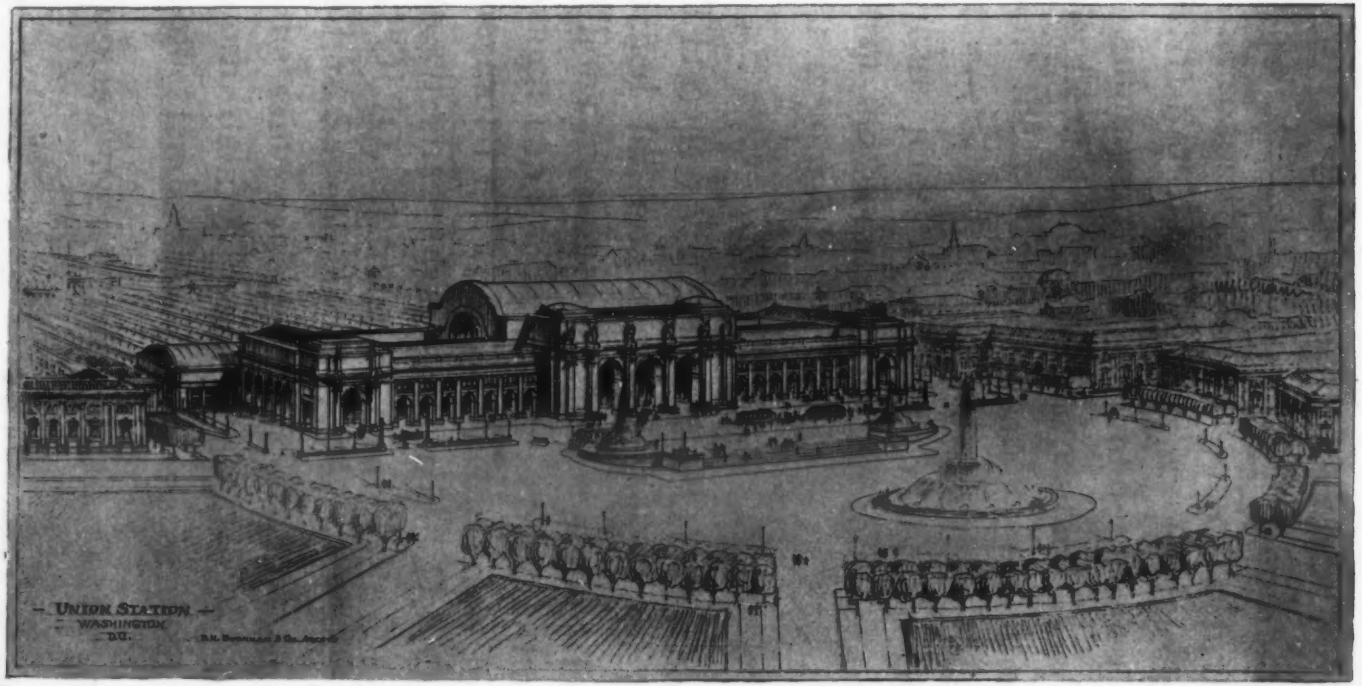
APRIL PRICE 20 CENTS 1904

The CHAUTAUQUAN

A Magazine of Things Worth While





UNION STATION AND PLAZA AT WASHINGTON

See page 156.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. XXXIX APRIL, 1904 No. 2

Highway & Byways

ALLOWING for exaggeration and bias, the reports from the theater of the Russo-Japanese war, which extends from Vladivostok to Port Arthur and embraces Korea and the Japan and Yellow seas, indicate that the first stage of the conflict ended with the balance of advantage, military and diplomatic, heavily on the side of Japan. The attack on the Port Arthur fleet was as brilliant and daring as it was successful. It put several of Russia's best warships out of service and, in connection with the action at Chemulpo, the Korea port, and some minor engagements and accidents, it has given her control of the sea. The ships at Vladivostok have not interfered with her operations, and she has been able to occupy Masampho and other Korean ports and coigns of vantage. The transports have landed thousands of men, horses and ponies in that kingdom and enormous quantities of foodstuffs, ammunition and war material generally. She is in control at Seoul, and has made Korea her ally.

How far she has penetrated into Northern Korea is still uncertain at this writing, but a land battle is believed to be imminent, as the Russians have crossed the Yalu River and have occupied several villages and cities. Russia evidently intends to act on the defensive for some weeks as her forces along the Yalu are not, at the most extravagant estimate, strong enough to justify her in inviting a decisive battle. She may even retire before the Japanese and permit them to invade Manchuria.

Meantime Port Arthur is effectively blockaded, and the frequent bombardments that have been reported have been taken to indicate an intention to invest and isolate that stronghold. Communications with Harbin, the Manchurian railway center, are still maintained, and the Port Arthur garrison has been reinforced since the commencement of hostilities. Still, its early fall is predicted by all military authorities. No doubt Vladivostok will be blockaded and attacked as Port Arthur has been, and it is difficult to see how Russia can prevent her enemy from making full use of the present opportunity.

The fact is generally recognized that Japan is as thoroughly prepared and certain of her immediate objects and needs as Russia is unprepared and uncertain. The situation would be very different if the latter belligerent had in Manchuria an army equal to the whole task confronting her. She must have 400,000 men to cope with Japan, and it is doubtful whether she has half of that force. She is fighting at a distance of 5,000 miles from her base in Europe, and her long, thin, exposed railway (which may be crippled at any time by hostile Chinese or Japanese spies and disguised soldiers) cannot be depended upon to meet all requirements. Not only troops but provisions and material must be transported. Months will pass before Russia is placed in a position to assume an aggressive attitude, and if Japan maintains her present pace, no such respite will be afforded her.

Little is known regarding the plans of either power, the censorship being specially rigorous in Japan's case. *A priori* it is supposed that Japan will not scatter her energies, but rather limit herself to operations in which her navy can continue to give effective support to her army. It may be impossible for her to drive the Russians out of Manchuria, but is that necessary?

Were she to reduce Port Arthur and Vladivostok and occupy the whole of Korea Russia's only alternative to peace proposals on Japan's terms would be a desperate campaign to recover the ports named and to dislodge the Japanese from the Hermit Kingdom. This might be beyond her strength.

SERGE DE WITTE
Russian Minister of Finance.

Coming to diplomacy, Japan has made several remarkably adroit moves. By a treaty with Korea, she has regularized her occupation of that peninsula. Russia has protested against her violation of Korea's neutrality, but the violation ceased the moment the treaty was concluded. Moreover, Japan has pledged herself to respect the integrity and independence of Korea, and to evacuate the kingdom upon the termination of the war. She has also pledged herself to recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria and, in the event of her triumph, to refrain from seeking territorial compensation in that quarter also. By these self-denying ordinances she has "placed herself on a high moral plane," in the words of her sympathizers in America and in England.

Russia, on the other hand, has made no promises with regard to Korea and has intimated that the treaty with Japan was made under duress and without the assent on the part of Korea which was necessary to validity. If she wins, she may annex Korea in addition to Manchuria, as to which her ante-bellum professions still stand, though the war may be deemed to have wrought a modification of them. A proclamation by Viceroy Alexieff, however, speaks of Russian sovereignty over Manchuria. This expression may or may not be significant.

The Causes of the Far-Eastern War

In previous reviews of the Russo-Japanese differences we have attempted to set forth the respective claims and contentions of the two powers. Until the St. Petersburg and Tokio governments gave to their peoples and to the onlooking world their respective statements of the issues of the war, most of the comment on the negotiations was of necessity conjectural and hypothetical. Even now not a little is left unexplained. We know what Japan demanded and Russia refused to concede; we do not know what the former's "irreducible minimum" was or would have been if the latter had shown a disposition to make further and more substantial concessions. British organs of weight have spoken of the "remarkable moderation" of Japan's demands, but there are many competent and impartial students of the many-sided Far-Eastern problem who, on Japan's own showing, do not see this alleged moderation.

It had been supposed that Korea alone, Japan's recognized "sphere of interest," not to say estate in reversion, was the bone of contention between Japan and Russia, and that a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the whole question could be reached on this simple basis—Korea for the Japanese and Manchuria for Russia. There are many who believe that in spite of the war and the extreme positions assumed by the contending powers, this will be, must be, the basis

THE EARLY BIRDSKI CATCHES THE WORMOVITCH

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

of the ultimate settlement. Be this as it may, when Japan suddenly broke off the negotiations and suspended diplomatic relations with Russia, the two governments were far apart and had not come within sight of the compromise just mentioned.

Japan's terms, in the last stage of the negotiations, were as follows:

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean empires.

2. A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.

3 A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and that Russia has special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia therein.

Russia, on the other hand, steadily declined to discuss the Manchurian question with Japan, on the ground that it concerned primarily, China, the sovereign owner of the province, and secondarily all the powers who had coöperated in China at the time of the Boxer rebellion and were signatories of the Peking protocol. As none of the other powers had challenged Russia's position in Manchuria, notwithstanding her failure to keep the repeated promises of evacuation, the tzar and his advisers refused to give Japan any special explanations, assurances or pledges with regard to that part of the controversy. Concerning Korea Russia was willing to recognize Japan's special interests and claims, but she insisted that she, too, had interests in that peninsula that Japan should respect. Her counter-proposals were these:

1. A mutual and conditional guarantee of the principle of the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

2. An undertaking to use no part of Korea for strategic purposes, as the authorization of such action on the part of any foreign power was directly opposed to the principle of the independence of Korea.

3. The preservation of the full freedom of navigation of the Straits of Korea.

This was more than Japan could accept —too one-sided from her point of view. Russia, she feared, would never leave Manchuria, and the proposed treaty safeguarding Korea simply meant to her that she would be estopped from seeking "compensation" in the sphere she had for centuries regarded as her own. Why, Japan asked herself, should Russia refuse to guarantee the sovereignty of China over Manchuria if she really intended to restore that province?

GENERAL KUROPATKIN

In charge of Russian forces in the Far Fast.

At all events, when Japan had concluded that the negotiations were futile and that Russia was determined to retain Manchuria without relinquishing all claims to Korea, she broke off diplomatic relations with the tzar's government and virtually declared the existence of a state of war. The conflict is now seen to have been inevitable, since there is no room for two great powers in Korea and Manchuria. Russia or Japan must control the Sea of Japan and the Straits of Korea. Russia's expansion in Asia and her sacrifices and expenditures in Manchuria and in the Liaotung Peninsula would be absolute waste should she fail to obtain a warm water port and an outlet to the sea. On the other hand, a Russianized Manchuria would be a constant menace to the nominal independence of Korea—and Korea, as the Japanese say, is an arrow directed at their heart. Two ambitious and growing powers, expanding in opposite directions met at Korea, and a collision followed. The events of several decades have led up to and developed the present climax. The outcome no one can predict with any degree of confidence.

"Neutralization" of China by a World-Concert

Two or three days after the commencement of the hostilities between Japan and Russia the world was startled by an event

of greater moment than the attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. It was announced that the United States had diplomatically intervened "to save China" from the possible aggression of one or both of the contending powers! Secretary Hay, it was stated, had addressed an identical note to Russia, Japan and the neutral governments asking them to "neutralize" China and to safeguard her territorial and administrative integrity.

COUNT LAMSDORFF
Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This move excited much interest and speculation. Was it a blow at Russia, an expression of sympathy with Japan? Or was it a disinterested attempt to localize the war and limit the area of hostilities without prejudice to either of the belligerents? It appeared certain that if China, through choice or necessity, became a party to the conflict, Russia or Japan would invade the empire proper and perhaps seize Peking—a complication which might have far-reaching consequences of a permanent character. Moreover, the war, it was feared, might extend to Europe and involve France and England, the respective allies of Russia and Japan. The commercial interests of the open-door favoring nations likewise prompted the neutralization of China. But could the object be accomplished? Would not the belligerents suspect ulterior motives?

All these natural questions have been answered by the text of the Hay note and the replies thereto of the powers chiefly concerned. Suspicion was quieted by the publication of the fact that the American note had been originally suggested by Germany. The scope of the proposal is narrower than the first reports indicated, but its importance is very considerable, nevertheless. Here is the Hay note in full, addressed to our own ministers to the courts of St. Petersburg and Tokio:

You will express to the minister of foreign affairs the earnest desire of the government of the United States that, in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan, the neutrality of China, and in all practical ways her administrative entity, shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and

ANOTHER ASBESTOS CURTAIN STUCK
—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

CATCH AS CATCH CAN
—*London Punch.*

the least possible loss to the commerce and intercourse of the world will be occasioned.

The neutral powers were simultaneously informed of the submission of this proposal or suggestion, and while certain difficulties were raised, the principle of the note was promptly indorsed. Subsequently, explanations having rendered clear the fact that Manchuria was not within the purview of the proposal, all objection was withdrawn. Japan and Russia, therefore, stand pledged to respect the neutrality of China as well as her "administrative entity," and to "limit the area of hostilities as much as possible." These phrases are rather vague, and were purposely made so, as more definite and restrictive stipulations could hardly have been secured.

What, then, is the net result of the American diplomatic success? Manchuria, like Korea, will be the scene of active operations, and its future is to be determined by the outcome of the war. But China proper will not be invaded by the troops of either belligerent unless she herself violates the obligations of neutrality. Should she prove herself unequal to the duty of maintaining order and preventing her subjects from taking part in the hostilities, a difficult question will arise; but it is supposed that in that event the troops of neutral powers would be sent to occupy and police the disturbed territory. Russia and Japan will respect her sovereignty so long as she remains truly neutral, but not an hour longer. Further, supposing China to be both able and willing to remain passive and peaceful, the agreement elicited by the Hay note means that when the time comes to sign a peace treaty between Russia and Japan neither of these powers will be morally free to claim territorial compensation at the expense of China—always excepting the Manchurian provinces, which, nominally Chinese, have been under Russian control, and anything that protects China's integrity protects the open-door principle (that is, the principle of equal trading facilities and privileges for all nations having treaties with the empire).

VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO

Commander of Japanese fleet.

To say that China has been "saved" would be gross exaggeration; to say that the danger of her being dragged into the war, with serious consequences to herself and to other nations, has been reduced to a minimum, is to describe the situation with tolerable accuracy.

Jap—"You dump him out and together we'll whip him."
—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE NEW NEPTUNE
He's the boss of the Yellow Sea.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Which Side Has American Sympathy?

Neutrality is compatible with the strongest and most unmistakable expression of national (though, of course, not official) sympathy with one or more of a number of powers engaged in war. Europe and America are and earnestly desire to remain perfectly neutral toward the war drama in the Far East; but with which of the belligerents is the opinion and sentiment of the world?

So far as Europe is concerned, the continental nations almost without exception are with Russia, while Great Britain is with her ally, Japan. It must be recognized, however, that prior to the commencement of the hostilities by Japan, even in France and Germany the educated classes were disposed to visit more severe criticism upon Russia than upon her rival. Japan seemed to have the better case, morally and dialectically speaking. She seemed to be reasonable, while Russia was deemed guilty of breach of solemn agreement in failing to evacuate Manchuria and, further, of attempting to place obstacles in the way of Japan's progress. She had so much territory to develop and populate, so much room to grow in, while Japan was cooped up in her islands and doomed to poverty, stagnation and congestion.

The sentiment has changed radically. The dash, bravery, skill and cleverness of the Japs are admired, but the wishes and hopes of victory go to Russia. France, of course, cannot wish for the defeat of her ally, while Germany has of late been exceedingly friendly toward Russia. A secret understanding between these two powers is hinted at in certain quarters. Apart from these special circumstances there are general considerations to be taken into account.

Japan is a "pagan" power; in the words of an American prelate she is at best an example of "enlightened heathenism." She is making war on a great Christian power. Then she is an Asiatic nation and Mongolian in origin. There are those who believe that her supremacy would be full of danger to European civilization. "The yellow peril" is a familiar phrase. Would not a triumphant Japan undertake to reor-

MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST

ganize China and make her a military power, and would not a pan-Mongolian movement be the natural development of that enterprise? "Asia for Asiatics" under Japanese direction is supposed to be the motto of the more aggressive Japanese, and if that be the real stake of the struggle, it is asked, how can western missionaries, traders and culture-messengers contemplate with equanimity the success of Japan? Would the West like to be driven out of the East by an Asiatic people that has copied the worst side of civilization—militarism?

In the United States there is practically no pro-Russian party today, and such arguments as those just indicated are hardly encountered in our periodical press. Even the traditional friendship of Russia for the United States and the great moral aid extended by the tzar, Alexander II, to the Union during the Civil War, when all the rest of Europe sympathized with the South, is not often referred to in current discussion. How striking the contrast is between American sentiment toward Russia today and the feeling which was manifested as late as the early nineties of the last century! To what is the change to be ascribed?

To several causes. First, to the improved relations between this country and England, who is Russia's great enemy in Asia. Second, to Russia's policy during and since the Boxer rebellion, especially with regard to Manchuria and the open door. The majority of American traders and merchants are convinced that Russia detests the open-door principle and would repudiate it at the first opportunity if she once secured control of Manchuria. Our trade in that part of China has been declining, and the losses are supposed to have been caused by Russian discrimination, secret scheming and all manner of improper subsidies and special privileges to Russian merchants. The non-fulfilment of the repeated promises of evacuation has contributed even more perhaps to the distrust and antipathy with which so many Americans regard official Russia.

Another cause is the reactionary and illiberal policy of Russia in internal affairs. Everywhere men speak of Finland, Kishineff and the persecution of non-conformists, foreigners, Jews and progressive critics of autocracy and repression. In short, there are multitudes of Americans who believe that Japan is more civilized and "western" than Russia, and that she stands for liberalism, honest dealing, the open door, and freedom of intercourse in the East, as against Russia's alleged exclusiveness, selfishness, greed and duplicity.

FRANK W. TAUSSIG
Of Harvard. Elected President American Economic Association.

Finally, it is urged by the Japanese partisans that the present war, though begun by Japan, was really provoked by Russia, and that justice and self-preservation forced the former power to enter upon the conflict. Certain it is that the whole Japanese nation is behind the Tokio government, while in Russia a "peace party" earnestly opposed the course of the dominant element of the bureaucracy and recommended concessions to Japan not only in Korea, but in Manchuria. The tzar himself is supposed to have been averse to war and hopeful to the end of the negotiations of a peaceable settlement. From this alleged fact the conclusion is drawn that Russia's vital interests were not threatened by Japan, and that her duty to the cause of humanity demanded compliance with Tokio's minimum demands.

All Americans, however, agree that part of national duty and interest is to maintain an absolutely "correct" attitude and avoid giving offense to either of the belligerents.

The Panama Canal and the Republic

There have been important developments in the isthmian canal situation as well as in the political conditions of the Panama Republic. The canal treaty with Panama

was ratified by our senate on the 23rd of February by a decisive vote—66 to 14. Whereas originally the Republicans counted on but two or three Democratic votes, and expected to lose one or two on their own side of the chamber, in the final division not one Republican voted against ratification and fourteen Democrats voted for it. Senator Gorman, the leader of the minority, had hoped either to defeat the treaty or, at least, to solidify and strengthen the opposition to its acceptance by the senate. His failure is attributed to the influence of public and business opinion. Several Democratic senators declared, in explaining their votes, that the sentiment of their constituencies compelled them to support a treaty which personally they could not indorse.

MANUEL AMADOR
First President of the Republic of Panama.

The action of the senate was followed by the necessary formalities, and the convention was put in force and effect by official proclamation. The Panama Canal, conceived and begun by De Lesseps, the unfortunate French engineer, will be completed by the United States government and used as an international waterway. It will be open on equal terms to all nations, and neutral at all times, except that the United States will have the right to close it to an enemy in time of war.

The treaty not only makes the United States the owner of the canal zone, but virtually constitutes us the protector of the Panama Republic. We have bound ourselves to guarantee the integrity and independence of the new state. The Monroe doctrine, of course, would in any case have protected it against invasion or territorial aggression by any old world power, but the treaty, in addition, safeguards it from attacks by Colombia or any other American nation.

Panama has a constitution and a regular government. A national convention framed and proclaimed the constitution and elected the first president of the republic. Dr. Manuel Amador is the executive thus chosen, and his cabinet is bi-partisan—that is, it has both conservative and liberal members. The constitution is not as "modern" as it was hoped it might, under the influence of our example, be made. However, this is of no special interest to the United States. The Panama constitution does not extend to the canal zone, acquired by us. In that strip a commission or "board of governors". will maintain law and order and carry out the directions of congress, notably with reference to sanitation. It is believed that the district can be rendered healthy and fit for habitation by men otherwise acclimated.

The work on the canal will be directed by a commission of leading engineers. The appointments made by the president are as follows:

Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N. (retired).

Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired).

William Barclay Parsons, C. E., of New York.

William H. Burr, C. E., of New York.

Colonel Frank Hecker, of Detroit.

PANAMA 'ER BUST!

—*Ohio State Journal.*

Nullification of Trust Laws, or What?

The bill to amend the trust and commerce acts introduced by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was at first regarded as an "administration measure." As such it was commended by some, denounced by others and objected to as the right thing at the wrong time by a third group. It was characterized as an attempt to make peace with Wall street and the trusts which had been offended by the anti-merger suit and the injunctions against the railroads and the beef packers. It appears, however, that the bill is not supported by the administration, Attorney General Knox having given a strong opinion against it. Its merits or demerits have latterly been discussed without prejudice.

It will be remembered that the radical decisions of the supreme court on the trust act of 1890, upholding and giving it the broadest interpretation, were followed by much agitation of the question of so modifying it as to permit "reasonable" restraint of trade. The law as construed by the court prohibited *all* restraint, all agreements and combinations looking to control of output or prices or suppression of competition. The common law, on the other hand, does not interfere with slight or reasonable restraint, but only with serious and injurious forms of restraint. The cry, then, was for the incorporation of the common law distinction into the national anti-trust legislation.

Senator Foraker claims that his bill is intended to accomplish this and nothing more. It is in the form of an amendment or legislative appendix and reads as follows:

That nothing in the act to regulate commerce approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or any contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, provided that such restraint be reasonable, or shall hereafter authorize imprisonment or forfeiture of property as punishment for any violation of such acts, except for perjury or contempt of court.

The better opinion seems to be that if this bill should become law the interstate commerce act would be nullified completely, and that even the trust act would lose much of its present value as a check upon monopoly. The attorney general points out several grave objections to it. In the first place, it permits *any* combination in relation to foreign trade, and this is not only discriminative but dangerous, as it would offend foreign nations and encourage retaliatory measures. In the second place, the bill does not distinguish between ordinary trusts or industrial combinations that rest on mere financial power, and quasi-public corporations that have received special franchises and privileges from the government. Mr. Knox would apply the "rule of reasonableness" to the former species, but he holds that there is no necessity or warrant for applying it to the latter. The bill, he says, would effect the undoing of much of the remedial legislation of the last two decades, especially the railroad and interstate commerce legislation, which was enacted at the demand of the western and northwestern states.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER
Of the New Panama Canal Commission.

It is generally believed that congress will ignore the whole subject and maintain the *status quo*. The time is not ripe for trust legislation of the Foraker bill sort, even from the standpoint of those who favor it in principle. Besides, this year being a national election year, the practical politicians are determined to let every contentious subject severely alone. The present session of congress is spoken of as a do-nothing session. Neither party is willing to furnish campaign ammunition to the other.

The Death of Senator Hanna

Last fall Senator Hanna won a remarkable victory in his state, Ohio. He had managed the Republican campaign and had led his party to a brilliant triumph. The legislature was overwhelmingly Republican and Mr. Hanna's reëlection to the senate, without opposition, was assured. But the labor of the campaign overtaxed his waning strength (he had for months complained of ill health) and he told his intimate friends that he should be unable to direct another great contest. Urged by many to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, his response was that he might not, if nominated and elected, live to be inaugurated.

The senator died of an attack of typhoid fever, which in his enfeebled condition he was unable to resist, on February 15. His passing away elicited demonstrations of sorrow and regret and tributes of appreciation of his character and services such as fall to the lot of few public men so strongly and peculiarly identified with partisan activity. Democrats mourned as sincerely as Republicans, though no man ever fought their party more strenuously than did Senator Hanna in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Business men, politicians, labor leaders, divines and professional men unite in declaring Mr. Hanna's death to have caused a severe loss to the nation and to the senate. All speak of his honesty, his simplicity, his modesty and candor, and his devotion to the welfare of the country as he understood it.

Mr. Hanna's political career was an unusual one. He entered politics late in life, when past middle age by a considerable space of time. He had been a successful manufacturer, investor and promoter, and when in 1895 he appeared on the national scene as the friend and champion of Mr. McKinley, then a candidate for the presidency, few knew him. It was not without opposition and distrust that he was made chairman of the national committee.

In the McKinley-Bryan campaign of '96 Mr. Hanna was the worst-abused politician in the country. The anti-Hanna cartoons are still remembered. He was pictured as the personification of aggressive plutocracy, as the foe of labor, the representative of trusts and monopolies. This view of him, it is conceded, was not confined to political enemies. Later, when he was elected United States senator, it was charged that money had procured his election, and that he had no fitness for that high position. He was called an intruder by statesmen of the old school.

Very little of the early prejudice survived the second McKinley-Bryan campaign. It disappeared from public discussion shortly after that contest, and no trace of it was visible at the time of his death. Senator Hanna had become a leader in the industrial peace and arbitration movement. He had won the respect and confidence of the miners, the American Federation of Labor and the workmen generally. He had declared himself a believer in trades unions and in agreements with them. He had said that he would rather establish right relations between employer and employed than be president. All this had served to change the general estimate of his character. There is little doubt that had his health permitted it he would have announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination. He was the leader of the anti-Roosevelt element of the party, and his power and popularity were unquestionably great. He was a Republican of the McKinley type, and opposed what he regarded as radical tendencies within his party. He was not in sympathy with anti-trust agitation and legislation, and advocated the building up of a merchant marine by means of liberal subsidies. His death will have far-reaching effects in more than one direction.

Racial Composition of the American People

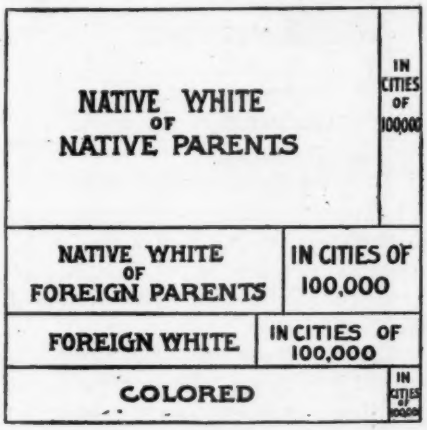
CITY LIFE, CRIME AND POVERTY

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

STATISTICS are considered by many people as dry and uninteresting, and the fact that a book or magazine article is statistical is a warning that it should not be read, or that the statistical paragraphs should be passed over for the narrative and historical parts. This is a dilettante and lazy attitude to take, and especially so in the study of social subjects, for in these subjects it is only statistics that tell us the true proportions and relative importance of our facts. The study of statistics leads us to a study of social causes and forces, and when we see that in the year 1790 three per cent of our population lived in cities and in the year 1900 thirty-three per cent lived in cities of 8,000 population and over, we are aroused to the importance of making a serious inquiry into the reasons for this growth of cities and the effects of city life on the future of democracy and the welfare of the nation. More impressive to the student of race problems becomes the inquiry when we realize that while one-fifth of our entire population lives in the thirty-eight cities of 100,000 population and over, two-fifths of our foreign-born population, one third of our native offspring of foreign parents and only one-tenth of our people of native parentage live in such cities. That is to say, the tendency of the foreign-born towards great cities is four times as great, and the tendency of the children of foreign parents is three and one-third times as great, as that of the colonial and older native stock. These proportions appear in the accompanying table and diagram:

POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND LARGE CITIES: 1900

Total for United States.	In U. S.		In 38 cities of 100,000 population and over.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number.	Per cent of total of corresponding class.
Population	75,994,575	100.0	14,208,347	18.7
Native white, native parents	40,958,216	53.9	4,245,817	10.3
Native white, foreign parents	15,637,063	20.6	5,280,186	33.2
Foreign white	10,213,817	13.4	3,972,324	39.7
Negroes	8,833,994	11.6	668,324	7.6
Indians and Mongolians	351,385	.5	32,696	9.3



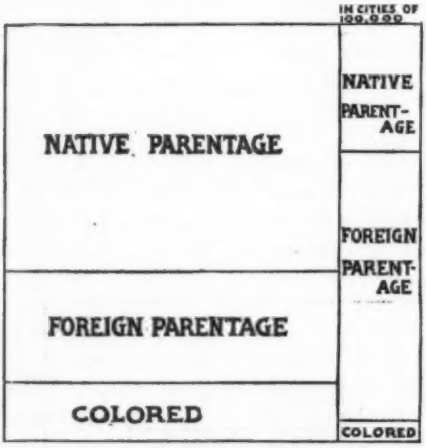
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1900

If we present the matter in another form in order to show the full extent of foreign influence in our great cities, we have the following diagram which shows that

This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).
Colonial Race Elements (October).
The Negro (November).
Immigration During the Nineteenth Century (December and January).
Industry (February).
Social and Industrial Problems (March).
City Life, Crime and Poverty (April).
Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

59 per cent of the population outside, and only 30 per cent of the population within, these cities is of native parentage, while 27 per cent of the population outside, and 65 per cent of the population within, these cities is of foreign parentage. The census enumeration carries us back only to the parents, but if we had knowledge of the grandparents we should probably find that the immigrant element of the nineteenth century contributed a goodly portion of those set down as of native parentage.



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN CITIES, 1900

Still more significant becomes the comparison when we take each of these cities separately, as is done in the chart on page 117 reproduced from the Statistical Atlas of the Twelfth Census.

Here it appears that the extreme is reached in the textile manufacturing city of Fall River, where but 14 per cent of the population is of native extraction while in the two greatest cities, New York and Chicago, the proportion is 21 per cent, and the only large cities with a predominance of the native element are St. Joseph, Columbus, Indianapolis and Kansas City, with Denver equally divided. As already stated grandparents would still further diminish the native element.

If we carry our comparison down to the 160 cities of 25,000 population we shall find that in such cities is one-half of the foreign-born population* and we shall also see marked differences among the races. At one extreme, three-fourths of those born in Russia, mainly Jews, live in these principal cities, and at the other extreme, one-fifth of the Norwegians. The other Scandinavian countries and the Welsh and Swiss have about one-third, while the English and Scotch are two-fifths, Germany, Austria, Bohemia and Poland, one-half to three-fifths, Ireland and Italy nearly two-thirds.

Individual cities suggest striking comparisons. In New York the census shows 785,000 persons of German descent, a number equal to nearly one-half the population of Berlin, and larger than that of any other German city, and larger even than the native element in New York (737,477). New York has nearly twice as many Irish (710,510) as Dublin, nearly as many Jews as Warsaw, half as many Italians as Rome, and 50,000 to 150,000 first and second generations from Scotland, Hungary, Poland, Austria and England.† Chicago has more Germans than Dresden, one-third as many Bohemians as Prague, one-half as many Irish as Belfast, one-half as many Scandinavians as Stockholm.‡

This influx of population to our cities, the most characteristic and significant movement of the present generation, has additional significance when we classify it according to the motives of those who seek the cities, whether industrial or parasitic. The transformation from agriculture to manufactures and transportation has designated city occupations as the opportunities for quick and speculative accumulation of wealth, and in the cities the energetic, ambitious and educated classes congregate. From the farms of the American stock the sons leave a humdrum existence for the uncertain but magnificent rewards of industrialism. These become the business men, the heads of great enterprises, and the millionaires whose example hypnotizes the imagination of the farm lads throughout the

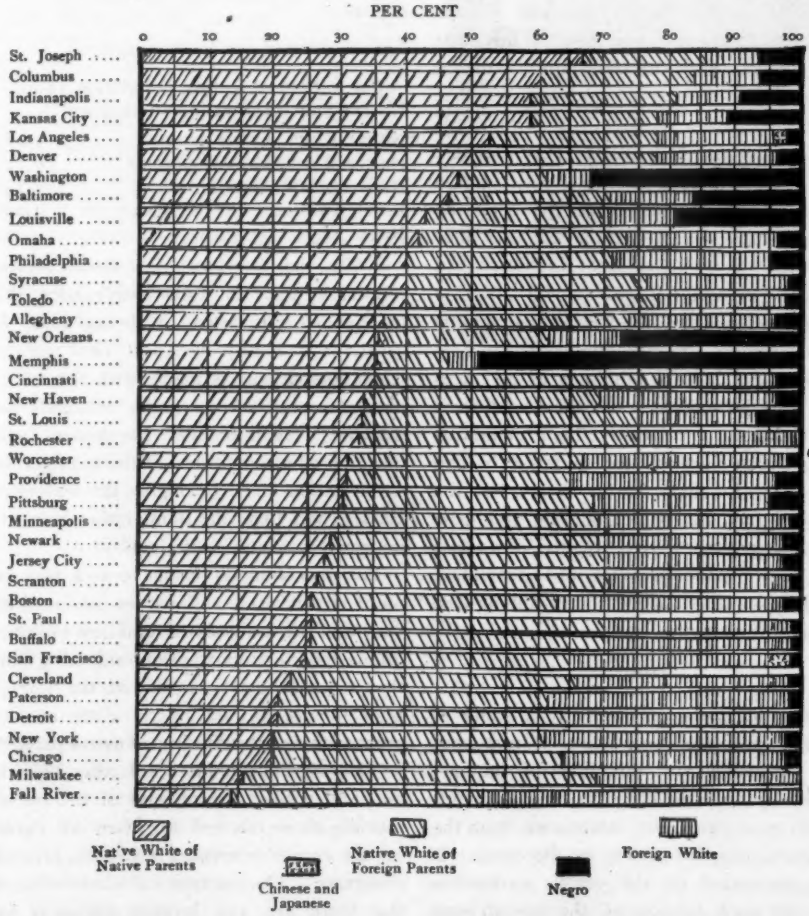
*Twelfth Census, I, clxxvi.

†See *Federation*, June 1902, page 40.

‡See Twelfth Census, vol. I, pages 878-881.

land. Many of them find their level in clerical and professional occupations, but they escape the manual toil which to them is the token of subordination. These manual portions are the peculiar province of the foreign immigrant, and foreign immigration is mainly a movement from the farms of Europe to the cities of America. The high wages of the American industries and occupations which radiate from American cities are to them the magnet which fortune seeking is to the American born. The cities, too, furnish that choice of employers and that easy reliance on charitable and friendly assistance which is so necessary to the indigent laborer looking for work. Thus it is that those races of immigrants the least self-reliant or forehanded, like the Irish and the Italians, seek the cities in greater proportions than those sturdy races like the Scandinavians, English, Scotch and Germans. The Jew, also, coming from the cities of Europe, seeks American cities by the very reason of his racial distaste for agriculture, and he finds there in his coreligionists the necessary assistance for a beginning in American livelihood.

At this point we gradually pass over from the industrial motives of city influx to the parasitic motives. The United Hebrew Charities of New York have asserted that one-fourth of the Jews of that city are



CONSTITUENTS OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1900

applicants for charity, and the other charitable societies make similar estimates for the population at large. These estimates must certainly be exaggerated and a careful analysis of their methods of keeping statistics will surely moderate such startling statements, but we must accept them as the judgment of those who have the best means of knowing the conditions of poverty and pauperism in the metropolis. However exaggerated, they indicate an alarming extent of abject penury brought on by immigration, for it is mainly the immigrant and the children of the immigrant who swell the ranks of this indigent element in our great cities.

Those who are poverty-stricken are not necessarily parasitic, but they occupy that intermediate stage between the industrial and the parasitic classes from which either of these classes may be recruited. If through continued poverty they become truly parasitic, then they pass over to the ranks of the criminal, the pauper, the vicious, the indolent and the vagrant, who, like the industrial class, seek the cities.

The dangerous effects of city life on immigrants and the children of immigrants cannot be too strongly emphasized. This country can absorb millions of all races from Europe and can raise them and their descendants to relatively high standards of American citizenship in so far as it can find places for them on the farms, but the cities of this country not only do not raise them but are themselves dragged down to a low level by the parasitic and dependent conditions which they foster among the immigrant element.

CRIME

This fact is substantiated by a study of criminal and pauper statistics. Great caution is needed in this line of inquiry, especially since the eleventh census promulgated most erroneous inferences from the statistics compiled under its direction. It was contended by the census authorities that for each million of the foreign-born population there were 1,768 prisoners, while for each million of the native born there were only 898 prisoners, thus showing a tendency to criminality of the foreign born twice as great as that of the white native born. This inference was possible through oversight of the important fact that prisoners are recruited mainly from adults, and that the proportion of foreign-born adults to the foreign-born population is much greater than that of the native-born adults to the native population. (See Chapter VI, CHAUTAUQUAN, February, 1904.) If comparison be made of the number of male prisoners with the number of males of voting age, the proportions are materially different and more accurate, as follows:

NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS

Per million of voting population 1890.—United States (Omitting "unknown").

Native white, native parents	2,282
Native white, foreign parents	6,742
Native white, total	3,145
Foreign white	3,270
Negro	12,819

While the foreign born show greater criminality than the total native born, this table shows that instead of being twice as great, it is barely five per cent greater when comparison is made with the entire class of adults from whom criminals are drawn. This inference harmonizes with our general observations of the immigrants, namely, that they belong to the industrial classes, and that our immigration laws are designed to exclude criminals.

But this analysis brings out a fact far more significant than any yet adverted to, viz., that the native-born children of immigrants show a proportion of criminality more than twice as great as that of the foreign born themselves, and nearly three times as great as that of the children of native parents.

This significant fact is further brought out, and with it the obverse of the census mistake above referred to, when we examine the census inferences respecting juvenile criminals. The census calculations show that there are 250 juvenile offenders for every million of the native-born population

and only 159 such offenders for every million of the foreign-born population, but if we remember that the number of foreign-born children is small, and then proceed to compare the number of boys who are offenders with the number of boys of school age, rather than with the number of persons of all ages, we shall have the following results, confining our attention to the North Atlantic states where juvenile reformatories are more liberally provided than in other sections:

MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Per million of male population of school age (5-20 years) North Atlantic states: 1890. (Omitting "unknown.")

Native white, native parents	855
Native white, foreign parents	2,740
Foreign white	2,252
Colored	10,925

This table throws a very different light on the situation, for it shows that the tendency towards crime among juveniles, instead of being less for the foreign born than for the native born, is nearly three times as great as that of the children of American parentage, and that the tendency among native children of foreign parentage is more than three times as great as that among children of American parents.

This amazing criminality of the children of immigrants is almost wholly a product of city life, and it follows directly upon the incapacity of immigrant parents to control their children under city conditions. The boys especially, at an early age, lose respect for their parents, who cannot talk the language of the community, and who are ignorant and helpless in the whirl of the struggle for existence, and are shut up during the daytime in shops and factories. On the streets and alleys, and in their gangs and in the schools the children evade parental discipline, and for them the home is practically non-existent. Says a well-informed student of race problems in New York,* "Example after example might be given of tenement house families in which the parents—industrious peasant laborers—have found themselves disgraced by idle and vicious grown sons and daughters. Cases taken from the records of charitable societies almost at random show these facts again and again."

Far different is it with those foreigners who settle in country districts where their

A POLISH JEWESS

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

children are under their constant oversight and, while the youngsters are learning the ways of America, they are also held by their parents to industrious habits. Children of such immigrants become substantial citizens, while children of the same race brought up in the cities become a recruiting constituency for hoodlums, vagabonds and criminals.

The reader must have observed in the preceding statistical estimates the startling preëminence of the Negro in the ranks of criminals. His proportion of prisoners for adult males seems to be five times as great as that of the native stock, and nearly twice as great as that of foreign parentage, while for boys his portion in the North Atlantic states is eleven times as great as that of the corresponding native stock, and nearly

*Kate Holladay Claghorn, "The Tenement House Problem," vol. II, page 78.

TYPES OF ALIENS AWAITING ADMISSION AT ELLIS ISLAND STATION

Report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 1903.

four times as great as that of foreign parentage.

The Negro perhaps suffers by way of discrimination in the number of arrests and convictions compared with the whites, yet it is significant that in proportion to total numbers the Negro prisoners in the northern states are nearly twice as many as in the southern states, reaching the enormous proportion of 20,000 to the million of voting age in the North Atlantic states, but standing at less than 12,000 in the southern states. Here again city life works its degenerating effects, for the northern Negroes are congregated mainly in towns and cities, while the southern Negroes remain in the country.

Did space permit, it would prove an interesting quest to follow the several races through the various classes of crimes, noting the relative seriousness of their offenses, and paying attention to the female offenders. Collateral studies of this kind may advantageously be pursued in the books referred to below. Only one class of offenses can here be noted in detail, namely, that of public intoxication. Although classed as a crime, this offense borders on pauperism and the mental diseases, and its extreme prevalence indicates that the race in question is not overcoming the degenerating effects of competition and city life. Statistics from Massachusetts seem to show that drunkenness prevails to the greatest extent in the order of preëminence among the Irish, Welsh, English and Scotch, and least among the Portuguese, Italians, Germans, Poles and Jews. The Italians owe their prominence in the lists of prisoners to their crimes of violence and very slightly to intoxication, though the latter is increasing among them. In the southern states the ravages of drink among the Negroes have been so severe and accompanied with such outbreaks of violence that the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic has been carried farther than in any other section of the country. Probably three-fourths of the southern Negroes live in prohibition counties, and were it not for the paternal restrictions imposed by such laws the downward course of the Negro race would doubtless have outrun considerably the speed it has actually attained.

Besides the crimes which spring from racial tendencies, there is a peculiar class

of crimes springing largely from race prejudice and hatred. These are lynchings and mob violence. The United States presents the paradox of a nation where respect for law and constitutional forms has won most signal triumphs, yet where concerted violations of law have been most widespread. By a queer inversion of thought a crime committed jointly by many is not a crime but a vindication of justice, just as a crime committed by authority of a nation is not a crime but a virtue. Such crimes have not been continuous but have arisen at times out of acute racial antagonisms. The Knownothing agitation of 1840 to 1855, which prevailed among religious and patriotic Americans, was directed against the newly arrived flood of immigrants from Europe and Asia, and was marked by a state of lawlessness and mob rule such as had never before existed, especially in the cities of Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Baltimore.* These subsided or changed their object under the oncoming slavery crisis, and the Civil War itself was a grand resort to violence by the South on a question of race domination. Beginning again with the Kuklux and White-cap uprisings in the seventies, mob rule drove the Negroes back to a condition of subordination, but the lawless spirit then engendered has continued to show itself in the annual lynching of one hundred to two hundred Negroes suspected or convicted of the more heinous crimes.† Nor has this crime of the mob been restricted to the South, but it has spread to the North, and has become almost the accepted code of procedure throughout the land wherever Negroes are heinously accused. In the northern instances this mob vengeance is sometimes wreaked on the entire race, for in the North the Negro is more assertive and defends his accused brother. But in the South the mob usually stops with vengeance on the individual guilty or supposedly guilty, since the race in general is already cowed.

Other races suffer at the hands of mobs, such as the Chinese in Wyoming and California at the hands of American mine workers, Italians in Louisiana and California at

A POLISH WOMAN

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

the hands of citizens and laborers, Slovaks and Poles in Latimer, Pennsylvania, at the hands of a mob militia. With the rise of organized labor these race riots and militia shootings are increasing in number, and they often grow out of the efforts of older races of workmen to drive newer and backward races from their jobs, or the efforts of employers to destroy newly formed unions of these immigrant races. Many strikes are accompanied by an incipient race war where employers are endeavoring to make substitution, one race for another, of Irish, Germans, native whites, Italians, Negroes, Poles, and so on. Even the long series of crimes against the Indians, to which the term "A Century of Dishonor" seems to have attached itself without protest, must be looked upon as the mob spirit of a superior race bent on despoiling a despised and inferior race. That the frenzied spirit

*See John B. McMaster, "The Riotous Career of the Knownothings," *Forum*, July, 1894, page 524.

†See *International Quarterly*, September, 1903, article on "Lynching," by J. B. Bishop.

of the mob, whether in strikes, panicky militia, Indian slaughter, or civil war, should so often have blackened the face of a nation sincerely dedicated to law and order is one of the penalties paid for experimenting on a problem of political and economic equality with material marked by extreme racial inequality.

POVERTY AND PAUPERISM

Prior to the year 1875 the laws of the United States imposed no prohibition upon the immigration of paupers from foreign countries, and not until the federal government took from the states the administration of the law in 1891 did the prohibitions of the existing law become reasonably effective. Since that year there have been annually debarred as likely to become public charges 431 to 5,812 arrivals, the latter number being debarred in the year 1903. In addition to those debarred at landing, there have been annually returned within one year after landing, 177 to 637 immigrants, who had meantime become public charges. From these statements it will be seen that, prior to 1891, it was possible and quite probable that many thousand paupers and prospective paupers were admitted by the immigration authorities, and consequently the proportion of paupers among the foreign born, as shown by the census of 1890 (the latest census covering the subject), was probably larger than that which will be shown by succeeding censuses. In the earlier years systematic arrangements were in force in foreign countries, especially Great Britain, to assist in the deportation of paupers to the United States, and therefore it is not surprising that, apart from race characteristics, there should have come to this country larger numbers of Irish paupers than those from any other nationality. The Irish in the United States, and, in a lesser degree the English and Scotch, have incurred an undeserved obloquy through their preëminence in the pauper records, because, during the period of their greatest migration, our laws had not yet been enacted and enforced for the exclusion of paupers. Taking, however, the census reports for 1890, and confining our attention to the North Atlantic states, where children are generally provided for in separate establishments, we have the following as the relative extent of pauperism among males:

MALE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES

Per million voting population, North Atlantic States, 1890.

Native white, native parents	2,096
Native white, foreign parents	1,782
Foreign white	4,653
Colored	5,067

Here we see the counterpart of the estimates on crime, for the natives of foreign parentage show a smaller proportion of paupers than the natives of native parentage, -while the foreign born themselves show double the relative amount of pauperism of the native element, and the colored paupers are two and one-half times the native stock.

The census of 1890 also furnishes data for computations which would show the contributions of the different races and nationalities to the insane asylums and all benevolent institutions. In all cases it appears that the foreign born and the Negroes exceed the native classes in their burden on the public. A state like New York suffers under this burden far beyond its just proportion, and, to take the matter of insanity, with one-fourth of the population and one-third of the voters foreign born, one-half of the insane supported by the state of New York are foreign born. In New York City in the year 1900, of 2,936 inmates of almshouses only 564 were born in this country. When the permanent census bureau and the bureau of immigration, under authority recently granted, shall have made their reports on these important subjects it will be possible to form more accurate judgments than the present scattered and defective statistics allow. Especially are we ignorant of the extent of outdoor pauperism, that is, the paupers who are aided in their homes and not in public or private institutions. That this exceeds

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION STATION, ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR

Report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 1903.

the institutional element is altogether probable, and, judging from the reports of charitable associations in various cities, much the greater portion of this class of poverty and pauperism is foreign by birth. There are two reports of the Department of Labor of great value and significance incidentally bearing on this subject, one of them showing for the Italians in Chicago their industrial and social conditions. According to this report the average earnings of Italians in that city in 1896 were $6.41 per week for men and $2.11 per week for women, and the average time unemployed by the wage-earning element was over seven months. In another report of the Department of Labor it appears that the slum population of the cities of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia in 1893 was unemployed three months each year. With wages one dollar a day and employment only five months during the year it is marvelous that the Italians of Chicago, during the late period of depression, were not thrown in great numbers upon public relief. Yet, with the strict administration of the exclusion laws, leading to the deportation of over 2,000 Italians in 1903 as liable to become public charges, it is likely that the immigrants of that race, although low in poverty and standards of living, are fairly well screened of actual paupers.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

I. Immigration and Cities.
   1. Pauperism of immigrants and their children in large cities compared with rural districts.
   2. Motives leading to city immigration:
      Industrial.
      Parasitic.
   3. Effects of city life on immigrants.

II. Crime and Immigration.
   1. Adult male criminals compared with males of voting ages, by nativity and parentage.
   2. Juvenile male criminals compared with boys of school age, by nativity and parentage.
   3. Effects of city life on crime among second generation of immigrants.
   4. Negro criminals.
   5. Public intoxication.
   6. Mobs and race conflicts.

III. Poverty and Pauperism.
   1. Improvement in immigration laws and restrictions.
   2. The extent of immigrant pauperism compared with that of other classes.
   3. Poverty of Italians.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What do the statistics show as to the proportion of native and foreign-born in our large cities? 2. What proportion of the total population live in these cities? 3. What additional facts do we get from an examination of these cities separately? 4. What do we find on examining the statistics of the cities of above 25,000 population? 5. How do the different elements of the foreign population of New York and Chicago compare with old world cities? 6. Show why the cities attract both the native and foreign population. 7. What results follow from the large amount of poverty among immigrants in the cities? 8. How does crime among the foreign-born adults compare with that among the native born? 9. What is true as to crime among the descendants of these foreign-born immigrants? 10. How does city life tend to demoralize the children of foreigners more than those of native birth? 11. How does crime among the Negroes compare with that among the whites? 12. How are the different races in this country affected by the drink evil? 13. What caused the outbreak of the mob spirit in 1840-55? 14. Aside from the Negro, what races have been the object of mob violence in this country, and why? 15. How recently has the United States undertaken to prevent pauper immigration? 16. What do the statistics show as to the actual results of such restriction? 17. Why have the English, Irish and Scotch become especially prominent in the pauper records?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What proportion of the population of New York live in tenements? 2. Who was Colonel Waring and what was his service to this country? 3. In what provisions for the public health and pleasure does Boston lead the other cities of this country? 4. To what countries are we indebted for Jacob Riis, Carl Schurz, Theodore Thomas, Louis Agassiz, James McCosh, John Ericsson, H. H. Boyesen, John Muir.

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Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

THE BAHAMAS AND THE CARIBBEES

BY AMOS KIDDER FISKE, A. M.

Author of "The West Indies" in "The Story of the Nations."

PROPERLY to make a tour of the West Indies while sitting in one's library or by the fireside, it must be divided into two separate journeys, and there must be variations from the conventional lines of travel, whether by the regular trading vessels or by popular excursion trips. The best way of making it would be with a comfortably equipped yacht in which one could wander from accessible port to port at will, and take his own time and his own way. This can only be done, as a matter of fact, by a favored few, but with proper guidance it may be done in imagination, not without pleasure and profit. Events have taken Cuba and Porto Rico out of the more romantic and picturesque relation of the American archipelago and given them a different political and commercial aspect from the rest. A journey to these has a character and interest of its own and should be separately taken, with incidental visits, perhaps, to the others of the Greater Antilles, Jamaica and Santo Domingo, which are out of the beaten track. To give unity and a certain harmony of purpose to the present journey, it will be confined to the Bahamas and the Caribbees, with a mere glance at the others in passing, and we will take such science and history as will serve our purpose as we go along, after a preliminary glance over the field.

Students of the physical geography of the region have come to the conclusion that this long range of islands is made up of the remnants of a continental bridge, which in long ages past connected the eastern shores of North and South America with a continuous but variegated surface above the water, while the present connecting isthmus was below the ocean level, and the deep basin of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, so far as it was under water at all, was an inlet from the Pacific instead of the Atlantic.

It was here, as everybody knows, that Columbus brought up on his way to the riches of the Orient by a western passage over the newly ascertained rotundity of the earth, first touching land in the Bahamas and establishing his only colony on the north coast of Santo Domingo, whence he wandered among the islands on his various voyages, never learning his proximity to a great continent hitherto unknown to Europe, and dying in the faith that he had really reached the Indies on the other side of the globe.

Pope Alexander VI assumed to divide the earth into halves by a line a hundred leagues west of the Azores and to grant to Spain all the heathen lands to the west of his imaginary partition, while Portugal was to hold all to the east. It was on this infallible authority that Spain laid exclusive

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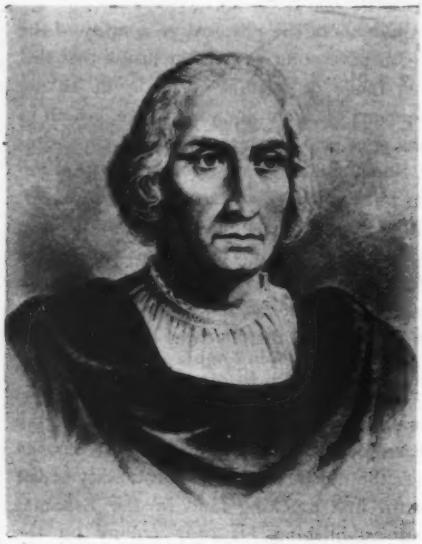
This paper is the eighth in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. By T. G. Marquis (September).
Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By Agnes C. Laut (October).
Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson, D. D. (November).
Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin Dean (December).
Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson (January.)
Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. (February).
Panama and Its Neighbors. By Gilbert H. Grosvenor (March).
The Bahamas and the Caribbees. By Amos Kidder Fiske (April).
Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Capt. Mathew Hanna; Porto Rico, by Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay (May).

claim to all the West Indies and the adjacent shores. When the spirit of discovery and adventure was awakened in Holland and England the validity of this claim was disputed, and when there were wars with Spain ruthless poaching upon her preserves



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

followed from various quarters. For the first hundred years after Columbus she was not much disturbed by enemies from Europe, but her settlements were confined to the shores of the Greater Antilles, while adventurous spirits sought gold in the interior and penetrated the coasts of Mexico and South America. The mild natives of the northern islands, the Arawaks, were exterminated in the unavailing effort to make them work as slaves, while the fierce Caribs of the south resisted every effort to seize their lands. This brought African slavery in to develop plantations, which accounts for the greater part of the present population. The Portuguese were the first to bring slaves to supply the needs of Spanish colonists, buying them of Moors in Northern Africa; but this was also the first trade in which Englishmen engaged with the islands, and they made it more enterprising and profitable by kidnapping the Negroes on the coasts of Guinea and Coromanti and transporting them like cattle. In this nefarious traffic one Hawkins, a naval officer, attained unsavory celebrity, but it did not prevent his being knighted as Sir John and standing high on the roll of British naval heroes.

Other roving traders of England, Holland and France sought profit in the Indies of the West by bringing out things to sell and getting treasures to carry away. But all such traffic was treated as contraband by Spanish authorities, and this caused it to degenerate into smuggling and piracy. Some refugees on a little island off the west coast of Haiti engaged in supplying these clandestine traders with food, and from a smoked viand called "boucan" they became known as boucaniers, or buccaneers. When the Spaniards broke up their traffic, these wild cowboys took to the water and became marauders and freebooters. They attacked Spanish settlements on shore and Spanish vessels at sea for the purpose of robbery and revenge, and lurked among the smaller islands with their booty. Then came the privateers, when England, France or Holland was at war with Spain, as one or another usually was, with letters of marque to make reprisals upon Spanish commerce. Chief among these were Hawkins and Drake and the French corsair, Jacques Cassard. and there was little to distinguish their exploits from piracy.

Early in the seventeenth century the Spanish right of possession where there was no occupation was boldly disputed, and English, French and Dutch began to colonize in the smaller islands, the Bahamas and the Caribbees, and to quarrel and fight over their possession. At the same time they were trying to get a foothold on the South American coast. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Guiana about the beginning of the seventeenth century and hesitated over taking possession of Trinidad, where he seized the Spanish town of San Josef, but he sailed away to the north and never came back. The first attempt at English colonizing in the islands, in spite of Spain, was made by

Sir Thomas Warner in 1624 on the island of St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, as it came to be irreverently called, but having trouble with the Caribs he permitted a French adventurer named Esnambuc to help him hold it, which led to quarrels over its possession. The French, however, were finally driven away. The Dutch took possession of St. Eustatius and Saba in the Northern Caribbees, as well as Curaçao and the neighboring islands off the coast of South America, and Dutch smugglers and French corsairs divided St. Martin between them.

The English gradually extended their sway among the smaller islands in the north, and laid early claim to all the Bahamas and to Barbados in the south, which was widely separated from the archipelago. The French busied themselves more in the south, contending with the Caribs for Guadaloupe, Martinique and some of the other islands, but the English got hold of Dominica and St. Lucia, while St. Vincent was long left to the natives, and Spain was undisturbed in Trinidad, which lay close to Venezuela. In Cromwell's time the English wrested Jamaica from Spain. A trading company took St. Thomas, which had a magnificent harbor, and made it a center for its operations. This came under the control of Denmark, which afterwards acquired Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, and St. John by purchase. These were a sort of neutral ground in the long squabbles that followed between the English, French and Dutch, Spain making little attempt to vindicate her extravagant claims.

During the wars of the eighteenth century, there was much fighting over the possession of various islands, and some of them changed hands several times, but ownership was finally fixed by treaty early in the nineteenth century. There were some notable naval battles and many exciting incidents before this was accomplished. Meantime buccaneering had been suppressed, privateering had been abandoned as not compatible with civilized warfare, and piracy died out. But the plantation system developed with slave labor, and fortunes were made, chiefly in sugar and rum. There were fine estates and lordly mansions on some of the islands, but the income went largely to support absentee owners in extravagance in London and Paris. All this was made possible by the toil of wretched slaves who were often barbarously treated by overseers and drivers. Early in the last century English philanthropy began an agitation that led first to the abolition of the slave trade and then to the emancipation of slaves. After this the plantation system declined, fortunes ceased to be made in the islands, the luxury and cruelty subsided and the romance faded from West Indian history; but much of the picturesque was left in the life of the people, while the glories of tropical nature were unimpaired.

Now we are prepared to go down to the islands with enough knowledge to take intelligent note of particular scenes and incidents of the past on the way, while giving more attention to their present aspect. First we come

WEST INDIAN AMAZONS

upon the Bahamas, the northern part of which lies off the coast of Florida. A sunken table-land stretches under water from the verge of the continent some two hundred miles eastward, where there is a precipitous declivity, into the depths of the Atlantic. It extends about seven hundred miles southward to the deep channels that separate it from the transverse ridge of the Greater Antilles. This is of uneven surface, with valleys and gorges and dark caverns in which aquatic monsters lurk, and on the

higher parts the islands have been mostly built up by coral polyps working, or rather growing and perishing, for ages, the forces of the atmosphere and the sun slowly covering them with soil and vegetation. There

BACK STREET WITH OPEN SEWER

are hundreds of projecting rocks and islets and a few inhabited areas. There is no great variety of animal life on the land or in the air, but here and there is a rich profusion of fruits and flowers. The Bahamas form a British crown colony, and the center of its life is at Nassau on the little island of New Providence, because this happens to lie upon a deep channel across the submerged table-land and to have the only harbor in the whole group that will admit vessels of more than nine feet draught. The island contains a fourth of all the inhabitants of the Bahamas, and two-thirds of these are concentrated in the capital city of the colony.

The population consists largely of Negroes, the descendants of slaves, but there are white colonists here and there, on Great Bahama, Great Abaca and few other islands, the progeny of settlers from Great Britain or of loyalists who left the southern states after the Revolution. Though the British took possession early in the seventeenth century and held it continuously, all efforts at colonization failed until near the end of the eighteenth. In the long interval the islands were left the most of the time to solitude and desolation, and became the occasional haunt of smugglers and wreckers. The redoubtable pirate, Edward Teach, known to romantic story as "Blackbeard," made his headquarters at New Providence, where he not only preyed upon the traffic of Spain, going and coming below the islands to and from the Antilles and "the main," but made depredations upon that of the English colonies until the governor of Virginia put a price upon his shaggy head and succeeded in capturing it. The scattered settlements grew slowly and quietly in the last century until our Civil War, when a little feverish life was infused into them by the new form of clandestine traffic known as blockade-running. For that Nassau became an active and flourishing base, but it afterwards subsided into dulness until it became a popular winter resort for people from the States, with occasional wayfarers from abroad. The summers are wet and depressing, but in winter the mild and sunny climate makes it a paradise for those whose throats and lungs cannot bear the harsh weather of the North. There they can luxuriate in the soft sunshine and the tepid waters and feast upon luscious fruits, which afford the chief traffic of the place.

All traffic among the islands centers at Nassau, collected by rude craft sailed or paddled by Negroes, and besides fruits

A SPANISH-AMERICAN STREET

there are sponges, shells, coral and a few other products which are taken up at Nassua by the trading vessels. This is a well-built town of 15,000 inhabitants and has its picturesque side, but apart from its gay

ON WATLING ISLAND, THE LANDING PLACE OF COLUMBUS

and grinning blacks and its official coterie, it has, at least in winter, the aspect of a health and pleasure resort, where life passes lazily but comfortably.

As we go on our way southward we recall again that Columbus first touched western land on an island upon the eastern verge of this group, which he called San Salvador. During the long period of Spanish neglect and English desolation, the name and island were both lost, but it is believed to have been that now called Watling. We may also remember that Ponce de Leon later on came here from Porto Rico on his search for the fountain of youth, instead of which he found the arrows of death on the coast of Florida. As Columbus voyaged southward through the passages among these islands he made a few stops, but he was intent upon getting to the realm of the "Grand Khan of Cipango," which he thought was not far away. He believed he had found it when he touched the coast of Cuba, but not meeting with the expected welcome of the Oriental potentate he kept eastward along its northern shores, and that of another large island which he called Española, or "Little Spain." Upon that he planted his little colony of men while he hastened back to Spain to report his great discovery, and when he returned he gathered the forlorn remnant and with a party of newcomers made a permanent settlement which he called Isabella. We have not time for a prolonged visit to what was really the island of Columbus, but we cannot pass it without lingering for a moment. We must remember that in one of his absences his brother Bartholomew crossed the island and founded Santo Domingo, where his son Diego afterwards ruled as viceroy of Little Spain and built a palace and a church. There are relics of those old days still to be seen in the quaint but shabby capital of the so-called Republic of Santo Domingo. It was from here that Diego sent out colonists to take possession of Cuba, among whom were Hernando Cortez, afterwards the hero of the conquest of Mexico, and Bartolome Las Casas, who unavailingly deplored the cruelties by which the gentle Arawaks were crushed out.

From Isabella, Columbus made his first

HARBOR OF PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA

cruises westward, still searching for the elusive realm of the far East. On his later voyages he was forced to avoid his beloved island, which had been given over to another, afterwards to be restored to his son, and do his cruising independently, still on his futile search. The western end of the island came early into the possession of France and was afterwards the scene of bloody insurrections, in one of which the famous Toussaint L'Ouverture figures so conspicuously. There for nearly a century has been the Black Republic of Haiti, a travesty upon self-government and a series of bloody revolutions. Its shabby, tumble-down capital of Port-au-Prince would be worth visiting, just for a glimpse of the results of human incapacity ruling over incapable beings; but it is more cheerful merely to remember that not far away were the ancestral estates of Alexandre Dumas, and that the deep bay between Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Tiburon was the naval rendezvous of Bolivar in his liberating expeditions.

We cannot pass down the islands without just a backward glance at Jamaica, the English island that lies south of Cuba, for there are incidents in its history worth recalling, even if we cannot go so far out of our way to visit it. Jamaica is a verdant island of high mountains, deep valleys and spreading table-lands and plains, with a profusion of animal and vegetable life, and was the scene of stirring events in the old days. Spain did little with it, and in 1655 Cromwell sent out admirals Venables and Penn, father of the Quaker colonizer of Pennsylvania, to take it away. Port Royal on its south coast, where Kingston now is, became a center of the slave trade and of buccaneering, and was the resort of adventurers and desperate characters, where it was said that "more than royal opulence" was united with the "worst vices and lowest depravity that ever disgraced a seaport." It was overwhelmed with a direful calamity for its iniquities in 1692, when an earthquake wrecked the city and sank part of it below the waters, to be followed by a pestilence bred from the putrifying bodies of thousands of unburied dead. But Jamaica was long afterward the flourishing home of sugar plan-

tations and a scene of tropical splendor in the days of slavery. In recent times, with all its wealth of soil and climate and capacity for production, it has not prospered, because the white inhabitants are few, the offspring of slaves are numerous and indolent, and industries are not varied or skilfully managed. But Kingston is an interesting city of 40,000 people, and near it are notable botanical gardens. Over the island are many picturesque places, and in the highlands the climate is delightful and healthful. On the north shore much fruit is raised and shipped from Port Antonio, which only last year was so fiercely swept by a hurricane. This reminds us that hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes have done much to give excitement to life and interest to history in the West Indies.

But we must hasten back to resume our journey down the Caribbees. This string of islands, extending from the Virgins, east of Porto Rico, in a double line to Guadaloupe and thence in a single line to Trinidad, with Barbados lying a hundred miles off to the east of its lower section, is sometimes designated as the Lesser Antilles. Those which belong to Great Britain, down to and including Dominica, form the Leeward Islands colony, those below Martinique being the Windward Islands colony, while Barbados and

BAY AND HARBOR, PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA

Trinidad are each a colony by itself. Scattered in the former group are the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, the Dutch St. Eustatius and Saba, the French St. Bartholomew and the French and Dutch St. Martin. Guadaloupe and some outlying small islands above Dominica, and Martinique below it, are French. The Windward group includes St. Lucia, St.

THE KINGSTON MARKET-PLACE, JAMAICA

Courtesy Keystone View Co. Copyrighted by B. L. Singley.

Vincent, Grenada and the Grenadines and Tobago.

Passing by our territory of Porto Rico and giving little heed to those rocky and desolate Virgins, which got their name from reminding Columbus of the ill-fated procession of St. Ursula, we will make our first call at St. Thomas. It was on his second voyage in 1493 that Columbus entered the archipelago between Dominica, which he sighted on Sunday but did not visit, and Guadaloupe and scattered holy names all the way up to the Virgins. St. Thomas is less than forty miles from Porto Rico, and owes its importance wholly to the splendid port of Charlotte Amalia about which most of the population is gathered. This is in a sheltered bay on the south side of the island, and the town with its red-tiled roofs rises in terraces within an amphitheater of mountains. Here was one of the refuges of buccaneers and pirates in the bad old days, and perhaps it is in memory of that that two towers on the neighboring heights are called Blackbeard and Bluebeard, though they

CHARLOTTE AMALIA, ST. THOMAS

were built after the piratical times. As a neutral port in the hands of a Danish company this was a trading center during the wars and has always been a port of call for all kinds of craft going and coming. The place appears lively and picturesque on a casual stop, but it hardly invites a long stay. St. John is insignificant and Santa Cruz is a little out of the way unless one makes a special trip to it. It has a genial tropic climate and a rich soil, and once it derived prosperity from sugar and rum, but in recent times it has been rather languishing for lack of industry and its trade has declined. Its principal charm now is its rich gardens of fruits and flowers, the rank vegetation and densely wooded heights, for Christiansted and Frederickstead are slovenly towns and the rural residences are flimsy Negro huts.

Leaving aside the smaller English islands of Anguilla, Antiqua and Barbuda, the French St. Bartholomew and the French-Dutch St. Martin, as of minor interest in such a hasty trip, we will make our next stop at the purely Dutch St. Eustatius, passing Saba on the way. These are at the head of the line of volcanic peaks that rise out of the sea, and Saba is little more than a cone with its top blown off. It is 2,800 feet high and in the depression of the old crater at the top is the town of Bottom, where most of the inhabitants live. They climb up and down by a steep pathway appropriately called "the ladder," and do most of their transporting on their heads. There are about 2,000 of them, rosy-faced Dutch people and some darkies. They cultivate rich patches of ground around their lofty abode and have some mechanical trades, the chief of which, strangely enough, is building boats. St. Eustatius is larger and more accessible and has a huge central crater called the "punch bowl," from which a variegated surface of hill and vale slopes to the sea. In the old days it was one of the resorts of buccaneers and smugglers and later a center of considerable trade, more or less contrabrand, but nowadays it is chiefly visited from St. Kitts for its picturesque mountain scenery, the cliffs and gorges torn by volcano and earthquake and healed over with rich vegetation and brilliant flowers.

THE SANTO DOMINGO NAVY

As Columbus came on his second voyage, he is said to have given St. Christopher its name because the mountain which was its chief feature looked like a big elevation carrying a small one on its back, as his own patron saint carried the infant over the stream. It is here that Sir Thomas Warner made the first English settlement, and Esnambuc, after being worsted in a tussle with Spanish galleons and their escort, took refuge for repairs and joined him in driving out the Caribs. The English

STREET IN SANTO DOMINGO

and French at first divided the island between them, the former calling it the "Mother Colony" and the latter "Mere d'Antilles," but they afterwards quarreled and fought over it until the English came out ahead. There used to be around the mountain slopes a broad belt of flourishing sugar plantations, which were sometimes swept by floods from Mt. Misery, but these flourish no more. The principal town retains the French name of Basse-terre, and in and about that the population, consisting largely of Negroes, chiefly centers, and lives mostly by raising fruit and trafficking with visitors. The town is picturesque, with its white houses and red roofs, its outlying gardens and verdant surroundings, and with its variegated population in which black predominates.

Passing Nevis, the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, and Montserrat, we come to the French island of Guadeloupe, named for Santa Maria de Guadaloupe by Columbus. Somehow the French islands have a gayer aspect than those held by the English, and there is more varied shading of complexions among their people as well as a brighter mixture of colors in their attire. They seem also to have got along better without slavery, perhaps because no such sharp social and political distinction between the races has been insisted upon. Guadaloupe

is really two islands separated by a narrow passage. One of these is mountainous and much torn by old volcanic action which has left dilapidated craters and gruesome

THE ISLE OF ST. KITTS

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caverns. Here and there are boiling springs and other symptoms of subterranean heat. The other is lower and still mai. - tains fairly successful sugar works. A small island near here was the first land sighted by Columbus on his second voyage, and he called it Deseada, the desired, now Desirade.

Between the two principal French islands, Gaudaloupe and Martinique, is Dominica, over which French and English long contended, but which was confirmed in English possession by the treaty of 1783. Like all these volcanic islands, it is mountainous, broken and rent, and full of wild scenery and rank vegetation. Industrially it has not much to boast of and its seaports of Portsmouth and Charlotte Town have a quiet and decayed aspect. There is on one side of this island a lingering remnant of the Caribs, but much degenerated with Negro blood. Its chief historical interest is in the great and decisive naval battle off its west coast between the fleets of Rodney and DeGrasse, which finally settled the question of possession in these islands and had much to do in determining the great treaty of peace in 1783.

Now we will go on to Martinique, in some respects the most interesting of all the islands. Here is the culmination of the volcanic ridge, and near the north end of the island Mont Pelee rises 4,450 feet and is rent and torn with the fury of many eruptions, the latest of which poured its wrath upon St. Pierre and wiped out the chief commercial town of the French colony. The whole interior of the island is broken and gashed with gorges and old craters, but over it grows a rich verdure that conceals the mutilation and gives a strange charm to its physical deformities. There are still plantations of sugar cane and coffee and many tropical fruits, and in spite of their calamities the people are light-hearted and gay. They are of all shades and the relation of the sexes is heedless of divine and human law. They are fond of bright colors, and with their quaint habitations and blossoming gardens they present a romantic aspect that is fascinating to the

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, AFTER THE DISASTER

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visitor. Their chief town now is Fort de France in the south, situated on flat ground on the side of a deep bay and surrounded by mangroves and tall palms. From the shaded savannah, or park, a marble statue

of the Empress Josephine gazes out to sea, reminding us that here she spent her girlhood as the daughter of an artillery officer, going to France to marry the son of the governor, the Marquis de Beauharnais, and returning after an unhappy experience to go again and become the wife of the great Napoleon. Madame Maintenon also passed her girlhood in Martinique as Francoise d'Aubigny.

Just twenty miles farther on we come to St. Lucia, which has had sad experiences with hurricanes and volcanoes, and still shows symptoms of internal disturbance. Its port of Castries has a fine harbor which has been improved and equipped as a British naval and coaling station. In the days of the contention between England and France it changed hands several times and the English possession did not become permanent until 1803. The governor of the island at one time was Sir John Moore, the same that was slain at Corunna and buried "darkly at dead of night." At the south end of the island are two sharp peaks

FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE

Courtesy Keystone View Co. Copyrighted by B. L. Singley.

called the "Pitons," rising from the sea like towers to guard a gateway.

Leaving these behind, we sail for St. Vincent, next to Martinique, the greatest sufferer from volcanic outbreaks. In 1812 there was a terrible eruption of the Great Soufriere of Morne Garou, following close upon the earthquake at Caracas. It spread a pall of darkness far and wide for days

ACRES OF DEATH AND RUIN, ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

Courtesy Keystone View Co. Copyrighted by B. L. Singley.

and showered Barbados with soot a hundred miles away. In very recent times it has been swept almost bare by hurricanes and at the time of Mont Pelee's dreadful outbreak its old craters joined in the exhibition of wrath and terror. And yet St. Vincent is an attractive island and by dint of coolie labor from India and China keeps up a show of industry and trade in tropical productions. Kingstown is on a bay in the southwest, and, lying with its terraced streets and gardens in the curve of a verdant amphitheater, presents an attractive picture to the eye, but within it seems rather straggling and untidy. There is high up in the amphitheater at its back a substantial government house within an interesting botanical garden.

We must hurry past beautiful Grenada and the long line of the Grenadines that stream away from it like a jeweled pendant, and sail for Barbados, because a visit there is quite worth while. It lies by itself off to the eastward, nearly a hundred miles from St. Lucia and has no geological connection with the Caribbees. The English took

TYPICAL BACK STREET IN A WEST INDIAN TOWN

possession of it in 1625, after an alleged discovery twenty years earlier, and it was so isolated from the scene of wars and tumult that their possession was never interrupted. It was almost covered with sugar plantations in the days of slavery and so fully occupied and cultivated when emancipation came that the Negroes had to keep on working, because they could get no land of their own and it was hard to get away. It cannot be said to have flourished in these latter days of cheap sugar, but it has got on, and has more of the aspect of modern civilization than most of the islands, with its Codrington College and its schools and churches. Bridgetown on Carlisle Bay is a center of considerable trade and a stopping place for British merchant and naval vessels. It is well built and has an attractive public square shaded with trees. Over the island there are some fine plantations worth visiting, where a generous hospitality is extended to the well accredited stranger.

We must finish our journey by a run to Trinidad, past Tobago, which is now regarded as the original of Robinson Crusoe's island. Trinidad lies close in to the Venezuela coast, with the Gulf of Paria and connecting passages between. On his third voyage in 1498 Columbus took a southerly course and after a perilous passage sighted land afar off which seemed like three peaks blending into one. He named it the Trinity and made his way to it, going through a passage which he called the serpent's mouth into the Gulf of Paria on its western side, without knowing that a vast continent lay off to his left, to be "discovered" the next year by Amerigo Vespucci of Venice.

Trinidad remained in Spanish possession until about the end of the eighteenth century, when it was captured by the English, who have held it ever since. We have time only to take a glance at it. It is half as large as Porto Rico, and nearly square, with projecting capes at three of its corners. It has a mountainous ridge in the north and an isolated height in the interior, and much of its surface is covered with forests and grassy plains. Its chief town is Port of Spain, on the Gulf of Paria near the angle formed by the northwestern cape, and near

DIGGING ASPHALT, PITCH LAKE, TRINIDAD

by are flourishing plantations of sugar cane, tobacco, coffee and cacao. Its physical characteristics are South American, and it has a luxuriance of vegetable, animal and insect life, great ceiba trees and tall palms, a wealth of flowering shrubs and plants, many reptiles, and birds of brilliant plumage.

Port of Spain has a thriving English aspect, with well built and shaded streets, fine parks and buildings and a splendid botanical garden. A few miles away the old Spanish capital, San Josef, carries one back into the past with its quaint and crumbling architecture. The chief natural curiosity of the island is the asphalt lake in the southwest from which exudes an inexhaustible supply of the material which goes into the pavement of many of our streets. Slavery came late here and did not last long, and labor has been supplied largely by "contract coolies" from India, and there is an interesting colony of Hindus in the southern part of the island.

Trinidad, like many more of these islands of the American archipelago, would repay a longer visit or a considerable sojourn, if one had the time and means, but we have been compelled to make only a flying trip and the reader must be left to make his way back as best he may. As he goes only in imagination, he can take his time and linger where he will.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did the slave trade in the western hemisphere begin? 2. Who were the buccaneers? 3. What nations contended for supremacy in the West Indies? 4. What type of civilization developed as piracy and privateering died out? 5. What are the physical characteristics of the Bahamas? 6. Describe the connection of Columbus with the West Indies. 7. What famous men are associated with Haiti? 8. Why has Jamaica had an unprosperous career? 9. What is the character of Saba and St. Eustatius? 10. Why is St. Christopher so called? 11. What historic associations has Nevis? 12. How was Dominica associated with the American Revolution? 13. What famous French women spent their girlhood in Martinique? 14. What special distinction has St. Vincent? 15. How does Barbados differ from the other West Indies? 16. Describe the chief points of interest in Trinidad.

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Where did Pope Alexander's line divide the West Indies and South America? 2. What story by Edward Everett Hale gives a vivid picture of the slave trade in the nineteenth century? 3. Who was William Wilberforce? 4. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture? 5. What is the legend of Saint Ursula? 6. Who wrote the poem on the death of Sir John Moore?

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Of general books relating to the American archipelago, besides "The West Indies" in Putnam's "Story of the Nations" series, the best are Rodway's "West Indies and the Spanish Main," and Robert T. Hill's "Cuba, Porto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies," which gives special attention to physical characteristics and commercial interests; Eves' "The West Indies" and "The Story of the West Indies" by Arnold Kennedy. There are many books about separate islands and groups like Rowan and Ramsay's "The Island of Cuba," Hazard's "Cuba with Pen and Pencil," Hazard's "Santo Domingo, Past and Present," Keim's "Life in Santo Domingo," Spenser St. John's "Haiti or the Black Republic," F. A. Ober's "In the Wake of Columbus," dealing with the course of the first discoveries; "In Sunny Lands" by William Drysdale, and McKennan's "Descriptions of the Bahama Islands," which are confined to the northern group; and several relating especially to the "Lesser Antilles," or "Caribbees." The most instructive of the latter are Charles Kingsley's "At Last," W. A. Paton's "Down the Islands," and C. A. Stoddard's "Cruising Among the Caribbees." Froude's "English in the West Indies" deals largely with political and economic problems but contains interesting sketches of Trinidad and Jamaica. Ober's "Camps in the Caribbees" combines interesting scientific observations with accounts of personal experience and adventure, and Lafcadio Hearn's "Two Years in the French West Indies" contains fascinating sketches of life in Martinique and Guadaloupe. Of picturesque features in times past, as historical revivals or well conceived fiction, are Frank R. Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast," "Tom Cringle's Log" and "Cruise of the Midge," by Michael Scott, and Hearn's "Youma." Sketches of yachting trips are given in Anson Phelps Stokes's "Cruising in the West Indies."

Of recent magazine articles worth looking up are "In and About the West Indies" by J. R. Dasant, *Macmillan's*, June, 1897; "Life in the West Indies," anonymous, *Blackwood's* April, 1901; "Extension of American Influence in the West Indies," *North American Review*, August, 1902, and the following in the *Popular Science Monthly*: "The Aborigines of the West Indies," January, 1898; "The West Indian Bridge between North and South America," May, 1898, and "Physical Geography of the West Indies," by F. L. Oswald, April, May and June, 1899. Anyone desiring to read up on the volcanic eruption in Martinique in May, 1902, will find ample material in the following numbers of different magazines of that year: *Review of Reviews*, June; *Geographical Journal*, July and October; *National Geographic Magazine*, December; *Pall Mall Magazine*, July; *Scribner's*, July; *World's Work*, July; *Cosmopolitan*, July; *McClure's*, August and September; *Outlook*, June to August (by George Kennan), and *Century*, September. Perhaps no part of the world has been more written about in proportion to its land area, which is evidence of the interest taken in the subject.

ROAD ALONG THE SHORE OF A TROPIC ISLAND

American Sculptors and Their Art

SCULPTORS OF NOTE IN OUR LARGE CITIES

BY EDWINA SPENCER

"Onward and upward every step shall go,
And farther, freer, every soul shall range!"

THESE "smiling words" suggest the past, as well as prophesy the future, of American art, for though it does not yet appear what we shall be, we are no longer a nation either ignorant or uninterested with regard to the beautiful. In writing of our sculptors, one cannot now deplore, with Hawthorne, "their lonely studios in the unsympathetic cities of their native land"; and in spite of the growing supremacy of New York as the hub of our artistic universe, it is not to Manhattan alone that we owe the constantly increasing interest of our countrymen in matters esthetic. Mr. La Farge has told us that "there is a latent energy within the nation which has helped to establish rapidly things that have had to grow slowly in other countries, and the time has come when our nation opens its mind to a desire for the influences of art." Indeed, there is every evidence that the people of America (not the artistic few, nor those who have spent years abroad, but the mass of Americans) want to know and see what is good in art, and also to possess it.

This widespread appreciation is attested by the countless art schools springing up throughout the country; by the growth of collections, both public and private; by the number and variety of our annual exhibitions, and by the wide range of our art associations. Such buildings as the Library of Congress and such decorative achievements as the sculpture of our recent expositions testify to the demand for good art; as does the appointment of municipal art commissions in our large cities, the growing regard for civic beauty, and the formation of state art societies having an annual appropriation—like that of Utah, established in 1899, and the one organized in Minnesota a year ago.

Our zeal has extended even into the waters of the Pacific, and has formed the Kilohaua Art League of Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. And there is added evidence in the reproductions of famous paintings and statues that ornament our schools (on the principle that "a room full of pictures is a room full of thoughts"); the circulating collections of pictures and lantern slides; the free lectures on art; the extraordinary influx of books on the subject, as well as their use in our public libraries by people of all grades. Never has the artistic viewpoint been so exploited as at present, by the tongue, the pen, and even the poster artist—for the edge of the art wave is creeping up the shores of the advertising world.

Much of this rapid progress is due to the return of our foreign-trained artists, who have come back to live and work and teach in their own country; and among them the sculptors have been most helpful in this respect. It is Mr. Taft who tells us that "as a rule, the Paris-trained sculptors do not remain abroad; they return to live with their own people, and, like their French masters, they delight in teaching. The influence of such a man as Saint-Gaudens, for instance, becomes incalculable when multiplied through the pupils whom he has brought up to share his labors and his triumphs." These are the men, who, by their concerted influence, are making American sculpture the noble thing it is; and though some of them have remained with the

This is the seventh of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit;" the fourth treated of "America in Contemporary Sculpture;" the fifth was devoted to "Sculptors at Work Prior to the Centennial;" the sixth discussed the work of "Contemporary New York Sculptors."

FRAGMENTS FROM "SOLITUDE OF THE SOUL"

By Lorado Taft.

body of the army, in New York, others are carrying the standard in various communities—perhaps artistically environed with a band of comrades, perhaps "assigned to picket duty on a bleak frontier." All of them, however, are forceful and serious; they believe in their country and her art with a robustness that is "making history."

New York is the artistic capital, and may grow more and more to be the sculptor's clearing-house; but throughout the length and breadth of the continent quiet forces are at work for the upholding of ideals, the implanting of knowledge, and the development of esthetic comprehension. Most of the strong men in our large cities are instructors in the art schools, and therein lies their power. Such teachers as Mr. Taft in Chicago, Mr. Grafly in Philadelphia, Mr. Keyser in Baltimore, and others of their ilk, are wielding an influence which can scarcely be estimated.

Chicago, since the days of her World's Fair, has been rapidly advancing in artistic activity, and her Art Institute now stands among the foremost schools in the country. None of the sculptors of note attracted by the Exposition have made permanent homes there, but the city has received a strong stimulus from that manifestation of latent possibilities. The fostering of this stimulus and the wise direction of sculptural effort have been supplied by Lorado Taft, Chicago's most important worker and teacher,—a man of kindly judgment, sympathetic insight, and keenly appreciative spirit. He has lately written our first "History of American Sculpture," in which these qualities combine with a peculiar charm of style to give the book unique value, and to make us believe of art, as Bacon did of "poesy," that it "serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and delectation."

Mr. Taft is a native of Illinois, and a graduate of the State University, where his father was a professor. Though still a young man, he has long been identified with Chicago, as he settled there in 1886, immediately upon his return from five years of study abroad. Since that time he has taught in the Art Institute, given many courses of lectures, and produced excellent sculpture—largely portraiture and military

FLORAL WEALTH

By Bela L. Pratt. For the Esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition.

monuments, though his ideal works are particularly lovely in form and motive.

Associated with Mr. Taft in his teaching, is Charles J. Mulligan, a man of marked ability, who is very successful in portraying the life of the American workingman. Other names of significance in connection with Chicago's art are those of Leonard Crunelle, the sculptor of children, whose delightful touch has rendered almost every bewitching phase of babyhood; Richard Bock, chiefly known for his architectural sculpture; Leopold Bracony, Max Mauch, Alice Cooper and Julia Bracken. Miss Bracken is the most important woman sculptor of the West, and is one of Mr. Taft's brilliant pupils. Unusual technical skill is added to her charm of conception; she paints well, and, not content with the manipulation of the clay, carves in wood and marble with equal ease.

Boston continues to worthily uphold its artistic traditions, and possesses three excellent instructors in Henry H. Kitson, Cyrus E. Dallin and Bela L. Pratt. Mr. Kitson, who is not yet forty, has ably served the cause of art by his productions and his influence. His gifts developed early, the fine "Music of the Sea," in the Boston Museum, having been modeled at eighteen—and he has received many honors, including a decoration from the King of Roumania. Mrs. Kitson, formerly Miss Theo Ruggles, was her husband's most talented pupil, and is one of the four women members of the National Sculpture Society, having accomplished much work of merit.

Mr. Dallin has been mentioned in a preceding article as one of the group of sculptors depicting aboriginal types. His equestrian Indians are most impressive. Born in Utah, in 1861, he studied in Boston, and is now established there as instructor in the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Mr.

Pratt, born in Connecticut in 1867, entered the Yale Art School at the age of sixteen, and studied at home and abroad until 1892, when he came into notice through his very fine contributions to the Columbian Exposition. His work for the Pan-American was

"MAN"

By Charles Grafly. From Fountain of Man, Pan-American Exposition.

also excellent; and he is producing sculpture of growing interest and power, while filling his position of teacher in the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts. Another sculptor belonging to Boston, though now resident in Paris, is Richard E. Brooks, whose statue of Colonel Cass stands in the Public Gardens, and whose John Hanson and Charles Carroll were ordered by the state of Maryland for Statuary Hall, Washington.

In Philadelphia, the "ancient and honorable" Pennsylvania Academy possesses as its teacher of sculpture one of the most original artists the country can boast—Charles Grafly—who, by lineage, birth and education, belongs to the Quaker City. Mr. Grafly's most unique trait is his use of symbolism, which, however, clothes profound and elevated thought. Although they serve as vehicles for the expression of ideas, his mastery of the human figure and the beauty of his modeling might seem sufficient merits in themselves; but such an achievement as his "Fountain of Man," at the Pan-American Exposition, is rare indeed. He knows how to

> "Hold with keen, yet loving eyes,
> Art's realm from Cleverness apart;"

and we must deem his Quaker blood responsible for the fact that none of the exigencies of modern professional life can induce him to work less conscientiously, seriously and characteristically.

Alexander Stirling Calder (the son of Mr. A. M. Calder, whose sculpture decorates the City Hall) is Philadelphia's second sculptor of importance. His work is a contrast in almost every way to that of Mr. Grafly, but is excellent sculpture and a remarkable output for a man not yet thirty-five. Edmund Austin Stewardson, whose lamentable death in 1892 cut short a career of exceptional promise, was also a Philadelphian by birth and education; while mention should be made of Samuel Murray, Katherine Cohen, and Charles Brinton Cox.

Mr. Cox (who is also a painter) should perhaps be classed with our sculptors of animals—that small but strong group of gifted men which is worthy of much more space than can be spared it here. The acknowledged leader of this band, Edward Kemeys, is a significant figure in the development of our national art, because of his position as the first to appreciate the sculptural possibilities of our native wild animals. Before his time no one had even attempted

to depict them, unless we take into account a panther used as an accessory to the figure of an Indian by H. K. Brown. Outside equestrian statues, and possibly a dog or two in some figure group, not a native animal had sat for its portrait; and few realize the debt America owes to its pioneer worker along these lines for preserving the likeness of the beautiful fauna which is now so fast succumbing to civilization.

It was when he was scarcely more than twenty years old, and had served with honor during the Civil War, that Mr. Kemeys began the serious portrayal of American wild animals, spending much time in the West, studying them in their haunts. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1843, of northern parents; and his home was in New York up to the time of the World's Fair, when he tarried for eight years in Chicago, thence removing to Washington, where he is now living. His work is full of rugged strength, and gives an impression of intense life such as is rarely seen.

Mr. Edward C. Potter, of Greenwich, Connecticut, is undoubtedly our most thorough master of equine anatomy. He first came into notice through his collaboration with Mr. French at the World's Fair in 1893, and still models the horses for that sculptor's equestrian statues. Mr. Potter, however, has gone far beyond collaborative work in his many and varied achievements, which include some fine protraits and imaginative productions. His supremacy in the knowledge of horses means more than might be supposed, when one stops to think how many of our artists are signally successful in modeling the horses to complete their own groups or portraits.

Two men of originality and power as animal sculptors are A. Phimister Proctor, born in 1862, and Solon H. Borglum, born in 1868; whose picturesque lives have been largely spent in the open. They both came out of the "great West," have studied in Paris, and are at present residents of New York City; their work differs widely, with the differences of their strong personalities.

Eli Harvey, who makes a specialty of the cat tribe, has lately come into notice through his decorations for the new lion house of the New York Zoo. Henry M. Shrady, another very promising man, leaped with really dramatic swiftness from business into art, and recently has won in two competitions for important statues in Brooklyn and Washington. Frederic G. Roth, like

TABLET IN RELIEF ON TOMB
By Ephraim Keyser.

Mr. Harvey and Mr. Shrady, a resident of New York, has accomplished unusual things for a man of thirty-two, and is looked to for greater successes. Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the only woman who has so far essayed animal sculpture triumphantly, and she has done excellent work.

Among the men who are better known for their treatment of other subjects are a number who have been exceptionally successful in animal sculpture, Paul Bartlett being, probably the most remarkable and H. K. Bush-Brown an interesting example.

To continue our review of the sculptors established in our large cities, we find that Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis each possesses one man of importance. In Baltimore, Ephraim Keyser, born there in 1850, ably represents the highest sculptural ideals, and as instructor in the Maryland Institute

THE BASEBALL PLAYER
By Douglas Tilden.

School of Art, is rendering valuable aid in the great forward movement. Mr. Keyser studied in Munich and Berlin, where he carried off unusual honors; he combines with technical skill a certain poetic charm which is most characteristic—so that his "Titania" suggests all Elf-land, and his memorials seem to epitomize noble and tender grief.

Cincinnati claims Clement J. Barnhorn, a native of that city, and a student for eleven years in its art school, before his sojourn in Paris. Mr. Barnhorn's production of ideal sculpture has been limited, but his mourning Magdalen, in the Cincinnati Museum, is an unusually beautiful rendering of a theme as old as love and sorrow. Mr. Robert Bringhurst, of St. Louis, on the other hand, is best known through his imaginative work, being especially happy in his fancies and successful in embodying them. He is never-resting in his industry, evidently believing that "leisure is time for doing something useful," and his output is correspondingly large. He was born in Illinois, in 1855—two years earlier than Mr. Barnhorn—and has been established in St. Louis for nearly twenty years.

From St. Louis to the Pacific slope, the great West has nothing to offer us, as yet, in the way of artistic achievement, until we arrive at San Francisco, the focal point of the sunny coast. Here there are evidences that westward the course of art has been following that of empire; and the virile young land is turning toward sculpture as the fittest embodiment of its ideals and aspirations. Its art is, in many cases, as unrestrained, as untaught, and as unwilling to be guided as the untamed broncho; yet the promise of splendid strength and originality which it displays is a joyous one. There is an eagerness and enthusiasm for sculptural expression; and a buoyant forcefulness which should carry the impulse far along noble lines.

The best sculpture that the Pacific slope has produced is that of Douglas Tilden, whose first exhibit at the Paris Salon, in 1888, was the stalwart figure of a baseball player, which won much praise.

His subjects, in spite of a seven years' stay in France, are invariably American, including such themes as "The Young Acrobat," "The Football Players," "The Bear Hunt," and various memorials to Western heroism. Mr. Tilden was born in 1860, and returned to San Francisco ten years ago, making his permanent home there. His influence has been strongly felt; he has been both instructor and inspirer of many gifted Californians, among them Edgar Walter and Earl Cummings, two

TITANIA OUT DRIVING WITH PUCK AS FOOTMAN

By Ephraim Keyser.

young men whose works have been honored abroad and who give promise of unusual achievements.

Robert I. Aitkin, a brilliant pupil of Mr. Tilden's, is following the same helpful path, as teacher in the Mark Hopkins Institute. He is the sculptor of the McKinley monuments for San Francisco and St. Helena, important commissions for so young a man. Other names are those of Marion F. Wells, who died a year ago, and Frank Happersburger, sculptor of the elaborate, but crude, Lick monument.

An interesting evidence of the strides made by our sculpture, is the number of foreign-born artists who have associated themselves with it during the past dozen or more years. Of those permanently established here, perhaps the most widely known is Karl Theodore Francis Bitter, whose connection with the Columbian, the Pan-American, and the Louisiana Purchase Expositions has brought him into national prominence. He may well be counted an American sculptor, for from the age of sixteen he made every effort to come to this country from his native city of Vienna, where he was born in 1869, and when he succeeded in reaching here, at twenty, he immediately applied for citizenship. He has ever since devoted himself to artistic production, being an unceasing worker, as well as a man of great executive ability. His decorative sculpture is excellent, and

HENRY VILLARD MEMORIAL

By Karl Bitter.

HUBBARD MEMORIAL

By Karl Bitter.

his work during the past few years has shown increasing depth of thought and intellectual force.

Another native of Vienna, where he studied in company with Mr. Bitter, is Isidore Konti, born 1862, and a resident of America for twelve years past, whose important works for the Pan-American and still more satisfactory sculptures for St. Louis, place him high in contemporary art. A very brilliant technician is Philip Martiny, ten years Mr. Bitter's senior, and a native of Alsace. His beautiful productions delight the eye, and are content to stop there; it has been said of him that "at his best, he, of all our sculptors, shows the most highly developed *decorative* sense, and the most astonishing skill in its expression." J. Massey Rhind is a Scotchman, the son of a well-known Edinburgh sculptor, and has been resident here since 1889. He lives in New York, as do Mr. Martiny and and Mr. Konti, while Mr. Bitter's attractive home and studio cling to the Jersey cliffs opposite the city.

John Gelert, of New York, born in Denmark in 1852, is the Scandinavian of most importance; while Hendrick Christian Anderson, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a native of Norway, gives proof of future successes. Henry Linder, of New York, the sculptor of sweet-faced Madonnas and dainty bits of decoration, is of German birth; as is Rudolph Schwartz, of Indianapolis, sculptor of soldiers. German, also, was the gifted Emil Wuertz, of Chicago, lost at sea on the *Bourgogne*, in 1898. Italian names are by no means lacking, some of note being Ciani, Trentanove, Moretti, and Louis Amateis. The last named is a professor in the Columbian University at Washington, and his work is popular in the South. Another sculptor much appreciated there is George Julian Zolnay, of Hungarian birth, maker of the

Jefferson Davis statue and the memorial in Richmond to Miss Winnie Davis. Mr. Zolnay lives in St. Louis. Michel Tonetti, a Frenchman, has also done good work; he is married to Miss Mary Lawrence who was so remarkable a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, and who frequently collaborates with her husband, as in their two groups for the Pan-American Exposition. Though other names might be given, those mentioned suffice to indicate what an interesting and worthy group of foreign-born sculptors have closely identified themselves with American aims and achievements.

Our youngest (and very promising) men, most of whom are being brought into notice for the first time at St. Louis, will be touched upon next month in the closing article of the series, which describes the sculptures of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

WORKS

In regard to a list of accessible works by contemporary sculptors, it should be borne in mind that their productions have not, to any extent, found their way into the museums, as have those of a past generation; and that, as portrait busts and decorations which are privately owned, as well as works for the great expositions, are not mentioned, the list sometimes fails to give an adequate idea of a man's total accomplishment.

Taft: Statue of Schuyler Colfax, in Indianapolis, Ind.; statue of General Grant in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Soldiers' Monument in Winchester, Ind.; Soldiers' Monument in Jackson, Mich.; four figures on Soldiers' Monument in Yonkers, N. Y.

Julia Bracken: "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," bronze statue in capitol at Springfield, Ill.

Kitson: "The Music of the Sea," in the Boston Museum; "The Minute Man" in Lexington, Mass.; statue of a soldier, in Framingham, Mass.; statue of Farragut, in Boston.

Mrs. Kitson: Statue of Admiral Esek Hopkins, in Providence, R. I.; eight portrait medallions for the Sherman Monument, Washington; Soldiers' Monument in Ashburnham, Mass.; Soldiers' Monument in Newburyport, Mass.; reproduction of same as the Massachusetts Monument at Vicksburg.

Pratt: In the Congressional Library, statue of "Philosophy," six spandrel figures over the main entrance, and four medallions, representing the four seasons; recumbent figure of Dr. Coit and bust of Dr. Shattuck, in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; bronze group for the battleship *Alabama;* "Victory" for the battleship *Massachusetts;* Brown memorial tablet in Cornell University; Avery memorial bust in Groton, Conn., bust of Phillips Brooks in Brooks House, Harvard University; Memorial to St. Paul's School boys in Spanish-American War, in Concord, N. H.; Butler memorial in Lowell, Mass.

Dallin: "The Medicine Man," in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "The Signal of Peace" in Lincoln Park, Chicago; statue of Newton in the Library of Congress.

Brooks: In Boston, statue of Colonel Thomas Cass, in the Public Gardens, bust of General Francis A. Walker, and medallions of the Mayors; statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, in Statuary Hall, Washington; statue of Robert Treat Paine, in Taunton, Mass.

Grafly: Bust of "Dædalus" in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; "Mauvais Présage" in the Detroit Museum; statue of General Reynolds for the Smith memorial in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Calder: Statue of Dr. E. D. Gross, in front of the Army and Medical Museum, Washington; statues of six representative Presbyterians on the Witherspoon Building in Philadelphia; fountain for the University of Pennsylvania.

Stewardson: "The Bather," marble statue in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; reproduction in bronze in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, as well as a "Portrait of a Lady" and a bust of Alexander Harrison.

Kemeys: Two colossal bronze lions in front of the Chicago Art Institute; "The Still Hunt" in Central Park, New York; "Wolves" in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; colossal head of a bison for the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha; Indian figure in Champaign, Ill.

Potter: "Sleeping Infant Faun" in the Chicago Art Institute; statue of Fulton in the Library of Congress; statue of Governor Blair in Lansing, Michigan; statue of General Slocum at Gettysburg; in collaboration with Mr. French, are the statue of Grant, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, that of Washington, in Paris, France, and that of General Hooker in Boston.

Proctor: Panthers in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Shrady: Statue of Washington in Brooklyn; statue of Grant in Washington.

Bush-Brown: Statues of Generals Meade and Reynolds at Gettysburg; statues of Justinian on the New York Appellate Court Building; decorations for the New York Court of Records; memorial tablet for the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

Keyser: Statue of Baron de Kalb at Annapolis; "Psyche" in the Cincinnati Museum; monument

to Chester A. Arthur, in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; Stein memorial in the Hebrew Cemetery, Baltimore; portrait bust in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

Barnhorn: "Magdalen" in Cincinnati Museum; wall-fountain for high school in Indianapolis, Indiana; "Maenads" bronze relief in Queen City Club of Cincinnati.

Bringhurst: "Awakening of Spring" in the Chicago Art Iustitute.

Tilden: "The Tired Boxer" in Olympic Club, San Francisco; cast of same in Chicago Art Iustitute; "Football Players" in the University of California; "The Baseball Player" in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; "Native Sons Fountain," and "Mechanics Fountain" in San Francisco.

Aitkin: McKinley monuments in St. Helena, California, and San Francisco; Dewey monument in San Francisco.

Bitter: Astor memorial gates of Trinity Church, New York; Villard memorial in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Memorial to Mrs. Rebecca Foster, the "Tombs Angel," in New York; Hubbard memorial, in Montpelier, Vermont; Memorial to Ensign Breckinridge, at Naval Academy, Annapolis; "Peace" marble group on New York Appellate Court Building; statues and medallions for exterior of the new sculpture wing of the Metropolitan Museum; pulpit and choir rail, with frieze of angels, in "All Angels" Church, New York; main gates, baptismal font and reredos, in Church of the Holy Trinity, New York; various sculptures in Broad street station of Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; reredos and altar in Grace Church, Utica, New York; Pepper memorial in University of Pennsylvania, pediment sculpture for Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; many other works for public buildings in New York City and for private residences.

Martiny: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Jersey City; two groups for New York Chamber of Commerce; bronze doors for St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; statue of Garret A. Hobart in Paterson, New Jersey; statue of McKinley in Springfield, Massachusetts; De Ferney Monument, in Newport, Rhode Island; sculpture for the New York Appellate Court Building, for the courthouse at Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the Carnegie Library at Washington, and the Chicago Art Institute.

Schwartz: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis, Ind.; statue of Governor Pingree in Detroit, Michigan.

Amateis: Monument to the defenders of the Alamo in Austin, Texas.

Wuertz: "The Murmur of the Sea" in Chicago Art Institute.

Rhind: Bronze doors for Trinity Church, New York; fountains in Albany, N. Y., and Hartford Conn.; sculptured front for the Alexander Commencement Hall at Princeton, N. J.; frieze for the Farmer's Deposit National Bank, and statue of Robert Burns in Pittsburg, Pa.; statues of Stephen Girard and H. H. Houston, in Philadelphia; statue of David B. Henderson at Clermont, Iowa; statues of Generals Grant and Sherman at Muskegon, Mich.; bronze doors for General Theological Seminary, New York.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Pratt: *New England Magazine*, vol. XXVII, p. 760.

Dallin: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. V, p. 1; same in *New England Magazine*, vol. XXI, p. 196.

Grafly: *New England Magazine*, vol. XXV, p. 228; *Brush and Pencil*, vol. III, p. 343; *Booklovers Magazine*, vol. II, p. 499.

Calder: *House and Garden*, vol. III, p. 316.

Kemeys: *The Century*, vol. VI, p. 213; *McClure's*, vol. V, p. 120.

Proctor: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. II, p. 241.

Shrady: *Munsey*, vol. XXIX, p. 546.

Tilden: *Munsey*, vol. XIX, p. 914; *Overland Monthly*, vol. XXXI, p. 142.

Wuertz: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. III, p. 107.

Rhind: *Art Interchange*, vol. XL, p. 84; *Munsey*, vol. XIV, p. 671.

Anderson: *The Century*, vol. LXI, p. 17.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How is the growing interest in art being shown in America? 2. How is it being influenced by Paris-trained men? 3. For what is Chicago indebted to Mr. Lorado Taft? 4. Who are the leading teachers of sculpture in the Boston art schools? 5. What is the most distinctive trait of Mr. Grafly's work? 6. Who are our chief animal sculptors, and in what field is each especially successful? 7. Who are the leading sculptors of today in Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco? 8. What foreign-born sculptors have taken up their residence here?

End of May Required Reading for the Chautauqua Library and Scientific Circle, pages 115 to 149.

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

PLANTING THE FLAG IN OLD LOUISIANA

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."

WHEN the gigantic region known as Louisiana was purchased by President Jefferson a century ago, the American people knew as little about it as the American colonies knew about the vast territory called New France which came under English sovereignty at the end of the Old French War, fifty years earlier. But however great Louisiana was, and whatever its splendid stretch of gleaming waterway or ragged mountain range, it was sure that the race which now became its master would not shirk from solving the tremendous problems of its destiny. In 1763 the same race had taken quiet possession of New France, including the whole empire of the Great Lakes and all the eastern tributaries of the Mississippi River; in the half century since that day this race had proven its vital powers of successful exploitation of new countries; in those fifty years a Tennessee, a Kentucky, an Ohio, and an Indiana and Illinois had sprung up out of an unknown wilderness as if a magician's wand had touched, one by one, the falling petals of its buckeye blossoms. True, New France had been acquired by a great kingdom—but the power of assimilation lay in the genius of the common people of England's seaboard colonies for home building and land clearing. Soon the era of brutal individualism passed from the Middle West and the Old Northwest; weak as it was, the young American republic, in the person of such men as Richard Henderson and Rufus Putnam, threw an arm about the wilderness, while George Rogers Clark, Mad Anthony Wayne and William Henry Harrison settled the question of sovereignty with the red-skinned inhabitants of the land.

Civilization often marches rough-shod; it came rough-shod into the American Middle West—bringing, however, vastly better days and ideals than those which it so harshly crushed. After Anthony Wayne's conquest of the northwestern Indians at Fallen Timber (near Toledo, Ohio) in 1794 the burst of population westward from Pittsburg and Kentucky to the valley of the Mississippi was marvelous; by the time of the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 the rough vanguard of the race which had so swiftly opened Kentucky and Ohio and Tennessee to the world was crowding the banks of the Mississippi ready to leap forward to even greater conquests. What these rough, irrepressible pioneers had done they could do again. Those who affirmed that the purchase of Louisiana must prove a failure had counted without their host.

Nothing is of more interest in the great government expedition of exploration which President Jefferson now sent into the unknown territory beyond the Mississippi than this very fact of vital connection

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This is the eighth paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).
Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).
David Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).
Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).
Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).
Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).
Millions for Pioneer Canals and Railways (March).
Planting the Flag in Old Louisiana (April).
Astoria (May).

between the leaders of the former movement into the eastern half of the Mississippi basin and this present movement into its tremendous western half. In a previous story we have shown that the founders of the Old Northwest were, largely, heroes of the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars; it is now interesting indeed to note that these leaders in far western exploration —Meriwether Lewis and William Clark— were in turn heroes of the British and Indian wars, both of them survivors of bloody Fallen Timber, where, in the cyclone's path, Anthony Wayne's hard-trained soldiers made it sure that Indian hostility was never again to be a national menace on the American continent.

The proposed exploration of Louisiana by Lewis and Clark is interesting also as the first scientific expedition ever promoted by the American government. For it was a tour of exploration only; the party did not carry leaden plates such as Celoron de Bienville brought fifty years back in those days of gold interwoven with purple, to bury along the tributaries of the Ohio to claim the land for his royal master and the mistresses of France. There was here no question of possession; Lewis and Clark were, on the contrary, to report on the geography, physical characteristics and zoölogy of the land, designate proper sites for trading stations, and give an account of the Indian nations. It is remarkable that little was known of Louisiana on these heads. Of course the continent had been crossed—but not by way of the Missouri River route which had become the great highway for the fur trade. Mackenzie had crossed the continent in the far north, and Hearne had passed over the Barren Grounds just under the Arctic Circle. To the southward from the Missouri the Spaniards had run to and fro to the Pacific for two centuries. The commanding position of St. Louis showed that the Missouri route was of utmost importance; the portage to the half-known Columbia was of strategic value and a knowledge of that river indispensable to sane plans, commercial and political, in the future.

In May, 1804, the explorers were ready to start from St. Louis. They numbered twenty-seven men and the two leading spirits, Lewis and Clark; fourteen of the number were regular soldiers from the United States army; there were nine adventurous volunteers from Kentucky; a half-breed interpreter, two French *voyageurs*, and Clark's negro servant completed the

MERIWETHER LEWIS

roster. The party was increased by the addition of sixteen men, soldiers and traders, whose destination was the Mandan villages on the Missouri where the explorers proposed to spend the first winter.

There is something of the simplicity of real grandeur in the commonplace records of the leaders of this expedition. "They were men with no pretentions to scientific learning," writes Roosevelt, "but they were singularly close and accurate observers and truthful narrators. Very rarely have any similar explorers described so faithfully not only the physical features but the animals and plants of a newly discovered land. . . . Few explorers who did and saw so much that was absolutely new have writ-

ten of their deeds with such quiet absence of boastfulness, and have drawn their descriptions with such complete freedom from exaggeration."

The very absence of incident in the story is significant to one who remembers the countless dangers that beset Lewis and

WILLIAM CLARK

Clark as they fared slowly on up the long, tiresome stretches of the Missouri; surprises, accidents, misunderstandings, miscalculations and mutinies might have been the order of the day; a dozen instances could be cited of parties making journeys far less in extent than that now under consideration where the infelicities of a single week surpassed those known throughout these three years. These splendid qualities, which can hardly be emphasized save in a negative way, make this expedition as singular as it was auspicious in our national annals. Good discipline was kept without engendering hatred; the leaders worked faithfully with their men at the hardest and most menial tasks; in suffering, risking, laboring, they set examples to all of their party. In dealing with the Indians good judgment was used; even in the land of the fierce Dacotahs they escaped harm from these Sioux because of great diplomacy, which in this case called for a more bold and haughty front than could, perhaps, have been maintained when hard pressed. With all Indian nations a conference was held at which the purchase of Louisiana from France was officially announced, and proper presents distributed in sign of the friendship of the United States.

The winter of 1804-05 was spent at Fort Mandan, 1,600 miles from the Mississippi. In the spring the party, now thirty-two strong, pressed on up the Missouri, which now turned in a decidedly westward direction. Between the Little Missouri and the upper waters of the Missouri proper game was found in very great quantities, this region being famous in this respect until the present generation. One game animal with which white men had not been acquainted, was now encountered—the grizzly bear; bears in the Middle West were, under ordinary circumstances, of no danger; these grizzlies of the upper Missouri were very bold and dangerous. Few Indians were encountered on the upper Missouri. Fall had come ere the party reached the difficult portage from the Missouri to the Columbia; the distance from the Mississippi to the Falls of the Missouri (the mouth of the Portage River) the point near which the land journey began, was 2,575 miles. The portage to the Columbia was 340 miles in length. Obtaining horses from the Shoshones, the Indians on the portage, the hard journey through the Bitter Root Mountains was accomplished.

The strange white men were received not unkindly by the not less strange Indians of the great Columbia Valley, though it needed a bold front, in some instances, to maintain the ground gained. Yet on the men went down the river, and encamped for the winter on the coast near Point Adams—at the end of a 4,134 mile journey. Here the brave Captain Gray of Boston, thirteen years before, had discovered the mouth of the Columbia and given the great river the

name of his good ship. The winter was spent hereabouts, the explorers suffering somewhat for food until they learned to relish dog flesh; that seems to be an "acquired" taste. By March, 1806, they were ready to pull up stakes and begin the long homeward journey.*

This was almost as barren of adventure as the outward passage, though a savage attack of a handful of Blackfeet—so long now to be the bitter foes of Rocky Mountain traders and pioneers—and the accidental wounding of Lewis by one of his party, were unpleasant interruptions in the monotony of the steady marching, paddling and hunting. It is remarkable that, throughout the western expansion of the United States after the Revolution, our northern pioneers from Pennsylvania to Oregon should have felt—in many cases bitterly—the tricky, insulting hatred of British traders and their Indian allies. As Washington in 1790 laid at the door of British instigators the cause of the long war ended by Wayne at Fallen Timber, so all the way across the continent, our pioneers had to contend with the same despicable influence and were driven by it to deeds which made them, in turn, equally despised by their northern rivals. "I was in hopes," wrote an early pioneer, "that the British Indian traders had some bounds to their rapacity . . . that they were completely saturated with our blood. But it appears not to have been the case. Like a greedy wolf, not satisfied with the flesh, they quarreled over the bones . . . Alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people . . . they furnished [the Indians] with . . . the instruments of death and a passport [horses] to our bosom."† Even at the very beginning these first Americans on the Columbia and the Bitter Root range had a taste of Indian hatred from both the Blackfeet and the Crows.

*The "Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition," to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, will commemorate the 100th anniversary of this exploring expedition.

†Major O'Fallon to General Atkinson, July 3, 1823; "The History of the American Fur Trade," vol. I, p. 154, note.

On the way back to the Mandan villages the explorers had an experience which was by no means insignificant; as they were dropping down the upper Missouri one day two men came into view. They proved to be American hunters, Dickson and Hancock

ZEBULON M. PIKE

by name, from Illinois. They had been plundered by the fierce Sioux and one of them had been wounded; it can be imagined how glad they were to fall in with a party large enough to ward off the insults of the Sioux. The hunters did remain with Lewis and Clark until the Mandan villages were reached—but no longer. Obtaining a fresh start, the two turned back toward the Rockies and one of Lewis and Clark's own soldiers, Colter (later the Yellowstone pioneer) went back with them. These three led the van of all the pioneer host under whose feet the continent was soon to tremble.

Holding the Sioux safely at bay during the passage down the Missouri, Lewis and Clark in September were once again on the straggling streets of the little village of St. Louis, numbering perhaps a thousand inhabitants. From any standpoint this

expedition must rank high among the tours of the world's greatest explorers; a way to the Pacific through Louisiana, which had just been purchased, was now assured. Knowing as we do so well today of Russia's determined effort to secure an outlet for her Asiatic pioneers and commerce on the Pacific Ocean, we can realize better the national import of Lewis's message to President Jefferson giving assurance that there was a practicable route from the Mississippi basin to the Pacific by way of the tumbling Columbia. Without guides, save what could be picked up on the way, these men had crossed the continent; and as the story told by returning Kentucky hunters to wondering pioneers in their Alleghany cabins set on foot the first great burst of immigration across the Alleghanies into the Ohio basin, so in turn the story of Lewis and Clark and Gass and the others set on foot the movement which resulted in the entire conquest of the Rockies and the Great West.

But as the stories of others besides Kentuckians played a part in the vaulting of the first great America "divide," so, too, others besides Lewis and Clark influenced the early movement into the farthest West. One of these, who stands closest to the heroes of the Missouri and Columbia, was Zebulon M. Pike, a son of a Revolutionary officer from New Jersey—the state from which the pioneers of Cincinnati and Southwestern Ohio had come. During Lewis and Clark's adventure this hardy explorer ascended the Mississippi (August, 1805) in a keel-boat, with twenty regular soldiers. The Indians of the Minnesota country were not openly hostile, but their conduct was anything but friendly. The winter was spent at the beautiful Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis. Pike explored the Leech Lake region but did not reach Lake Itasca. He found the British flag floating over certain small forts built by British traders, which he in every case ordered down. An American flag was raised in each instance, and the news of the Louisiana purchase was noised abroad. The British traders treated Pike's band with all the kindness and respect that their well-armed condition demanded. The expedition came down the Mississippi in April, 1806, to St. Louis.

There were other regions, however, in Louisiana where the United States flag ought to go now, and General Wilkinson, who had sent Pike to the north, now ordered him into the far West. Pike's route was up the Osage and overland to the Pawnee Republic on Republican River. His party numbered twenty-three, and with him went fifty Osages, mostly women and children, who had been captured in savage war by the Pottawattamies. The diplomatic return of these forlorn captives of course determined the attitude of the Osage nation toward Pike's company and his claims of American sovereignty over the land. And it was time America was extending her claim and making it good. Already a Spanish expedition had passed along the frontier distributing bright Spanish flags and warning the Indians that the Spanish boast of possession was still good and would be made better. Pike traveled in the wake of this band of interlopers, neutralizing the effect of its influence and raising the American flag everywhere in place of the Spanish.

Reaching the Arkansas, Pike ascended that river late in the fall, and when winter set in the brave band was half lost in the mountains near the towering peak which was forever to stand a dazzling monument to the hardihood and resolution of its leader. At the opening of the new year, near Canyon City, where deer were found wintering, a log fort was built in which a portion of the party remained with the pack animals while Pike with twelve soldiers essayed the desperate journey to the Rio Grande.

"Their sufferings were terrible. They were almost starved, and so cold was the weather that at one time no less than nine of the men froze their feet. . . . In the Wet Mountain Valley, which they reached in mid-January, ... starvation stared them in the face. There had been a heavy snow-storm; no game was to be seen; and they had been two days without food. The men with frozen feet, exhausted by hunger, could no longer travel. Two of the soldiers went out to hunt but got nothing.

At the same time Pike [and a comrade] . . . started, determined not to return at all unless they could bring back meat. Pike wrote that they had resolved to stay out and die by themselves, rather than to go back to camp 'and behold the misery of our poor lads.' All day they tramped wearily through the heavy snow. Towards evening they came on a buffalo, and wounded it; but faint and weak from hunger, they shot badly, and the buffalo escaped; a disappointment literally as bitter as death. That night they sat up among some rocks, all night long, unable to sleep because of the intense cold, shivering in their thin rags; they had not eaten for three days. But . . . they at last succeeded, after another heart-breaking failure, in killing a buffalo. At midnight they staggered into camp with the meat, and all the party broke their four days' fast."

Pike at length succeeded in his design to reach the Rio Grande, and here he built a fort and threw out to the breeze an American flag, though knowing well he was on Spanish territory now. The Louisiana boundary was ill-defined, but in a general way it ran up the Red River, passed a hundred miles northeast of Santa Fé and just north of Salt Lake; thence it struck straight west to the Pacific. By any interpretation, the Rio Grande was south of the line. The Spaniards who came suddenly upon the scene diplomatically assumed that the daring explorer had lost his way; he suffered nothing from their hands and was sent home through Chihuahua and Texas.

All the dreams of the purchasers of Old Louisiana and its flag-planters have come true—as well as dreams the most feverish brain then could not fashion. History has repeated itself significantly as our standard-bearers have gone westward. There was no fear in the hearts of our forefathers when the Old Northwest was carved out of a wilderness that was not felt when Louisiana was purchased. The great fear in each case was the same—the British at the north and the Spaniard at the south. And, too, in each case the leaven of the East was potent to leaven the whole lump. Great responsibilities steady nations as well as men; the very fact of a spreading frontier and a widening sphere of influence—bringing alarm to some and fear to many—was of appealing force throughout a century to the conscience and honor of American statesmen. As, in the dark days of the Revolution, the wary Washington determined, in case of defeat, to lead the fragment of his armies across the Alleghanies and fight the battles over again in the Ohio basin where he knew the pioneers would forever keep pure the spirit of independence, so men in later years have looked confidently to the greater west, to the Mississippi basin and Old Louisiana, for as pure a patriotism, though it might appear at times in rough guise, as ever was breathed at Plymouth Rock.

And, lastly, to the astonishment of all the world, the American flag-bearer has been strangely called far beyond the Columbia, to the islands of the sea, as though by a miracle to prove the words, "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

The Civic Renascence

WASHINGTON, OLD AND NEW

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement

ONE of the most distinguished and useful citizens of Chicago, a woman of wealth and independence, was once asked why she did not change her residence to a more attractive place, and her reply was, "Because there are so many things here to be done over again." It is rare to find such a combination of domesticity and civic patriotism, although it is almost universally in demand. The one instance in city building in America where this ought not to have been necessary is in Washington. Yet even there, having started with a clean sheet, the celebration of the centennial of the removal of the government to Washington revealed the fact that much of the proposed work of improvement would have to be reconstruction. Nevertheless such was the vision of the city's founder and architect that even the misdeeds of carelessness or cupidity have not prevented the possibility of attaining the highest ideals of civic beauty.

The World's Fair at Chicago furnished the spectacular example of the construction of a great temporary city on a single scale in accordance with a comprehensive plan; but it was only an ephemeral city. The metropolitan organizations of Boston mark the most striking advance in municipal coöperation ever witnessed in America; but, while each organization deals comprehensively with its special field, they lack coördination. Greater New York represents in both extent and population the greatest experiment in municipal government in the history of America, but it is the result of economic and social necessity—not of design. The Harrisburg Plan is the most notable of recent endeavors in city reconstruction; but its several improvements are rather synchronous than comprehensive. The one peerless example of the realization, through the new civic spirit, of an original, scientific and artistic plan is Washington.

In 1790 congress gave to President Washington the power to select a federal territory not exceeding ten miles square on the river Potomac. The site of the present city was chosen by Washington in January, 1791, and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was selected to plan the new capital city. A happier choice could not have been made. This skilful young French engineer, utilizing the fertile suggestions of Thomas Jefferson and the invariable sanity of George Washington, executed the boldest and most satisfactory city plan which it has been the privilege of modern men to design.

The primary elements in the plan of the nation's capital were the result of the suggestion of Washington that the legislative department should be kept distant from the executive, in order that the fundamental conception of the constitution, the divorce of the legislative from the administrative, should be more easily maintained. Recognizing this constitutional principle in the construction of the city, the plan of L'Enfant was accommodated to the purpose of the capital and the topography of the district with such success that it required a century of development to produce a class of men who could appreciate its significance.

The city was located at the junction of the main stream of the Potomac and its

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This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renascence." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

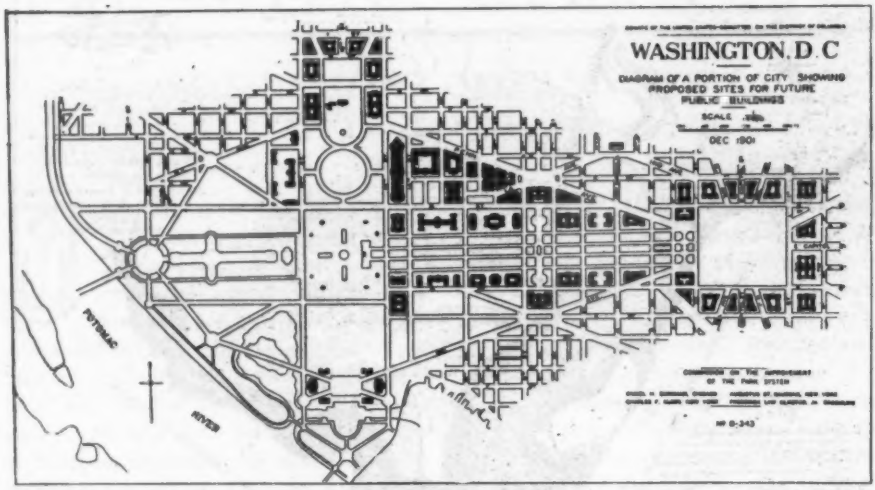
The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).
Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

L'ENFANT'S PLAN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

chief tributary, on the supposition that the chief approach to the city would be by water, and that it had great commercial possibilities. Having recognized the fundamental topographical condition, L'Enfant then selected the site of the Capitol, a central conspicuous elevation, and planned to connect it with the site of the president's house by the main street of the city and a right-angled park following the axes of these two buildings. The prejudice of the time was in favor of a gridiron plan of streets, like that of Philadelphia. L'Enfant adopted this, but superimposed two radiating systems, like the spokes from a hub, from the great focal points of the Capitol and president's house, providing great avenues which should furnish direct means of communication and beautiful vistas. These were also to afford opportunity at their junction points for the embellishment of the city.

Viewed in the perspective of a century, one is divided between admiration for the genius of L'Enfant and contempt for the authorities who allowed the least departure from this marvelously satisfactory plan. Yet, when one remembers the tedious development of the city, the poverty of the government in the earlier days, requiring gifts of property from the original owners and sales to others to provide funds for the federal buildings, the destruction of the public buildings by the British in 1812, and the modification of conditions due to the advent of railways, one is astounded that the plan remains so nearly intact today. Thomas Twining, an Englishman, writing in 1796, says of Pennsylvania avenue, the central thoroughfare of the city:

"A large wood through which a very imperfect road had been made, principally by removing trees, or rather the upper parts of them, in the usual manner. After some time this indistinct way assumed more the appearance of a regular avenue, the trees having been cut down in a straight line. Although no habitation of any kind was visible, I had no doubt but I was now riding along one of the streets of the metropolitan



city. I continued in this spacious avenue for half a mile, and then came out upon a large spot, cleared of wood, in the center of which I saw two buildings on an extensive scale and some men at work upon one of them."

As late as 1840, De Bacourt, the French minister, wrote that Washington was "neither a city nor a village nor the country, but a building yard, placed in a desolate spot, where living is unbearable."

All cities have some regard for topography, and all beautiful cities achieve distinction primarily by a recognition of topographical advantages. Paris began as an island in the Seine and grew in all directions, restricted by successive fortifications, which, being in turn destroyed, made provision for the concentric boulevards. The recognition of the commerce of the Seine, the governmental center, and other focal points, conditioned by elevation or convenience, determined the plan of reconstruction executed by Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann. In the renascence of Vienna the first distinctive element is the river and the second the encircling boulevard or Ringstrasse, lined by great public buildings appropriately grouped. Venice is a city of the sea, deriving its chief beauty from a full recognition of its waterways, as was subsequently done by Amsterdam. Edinburgh is a city set upon a hill, the central point being occupied by the castle located on the promontory which terminates the two-mile ridge upon which was built the old town of Edinburgh. The public buildings and parks on remoter hills, and Prince's Garden, occupying the ravine between the old and the new town, add to its beauty, but serve chiefly to emphasize the strategic position of the castle which gives character to the old gray town. The city which bears the closest resemblance to Washington is Karlsruhe, and this doubtless furnished a suggestion to L'Enfant, as Jefferson possessed a map of the capital of Baden. Karlsruhe is not only preëminently but exclusively a capital city, the chief thoroughfares radiating from the palace, in one direction providing beautiful roads through the forest, in the other determining the construction of the city.

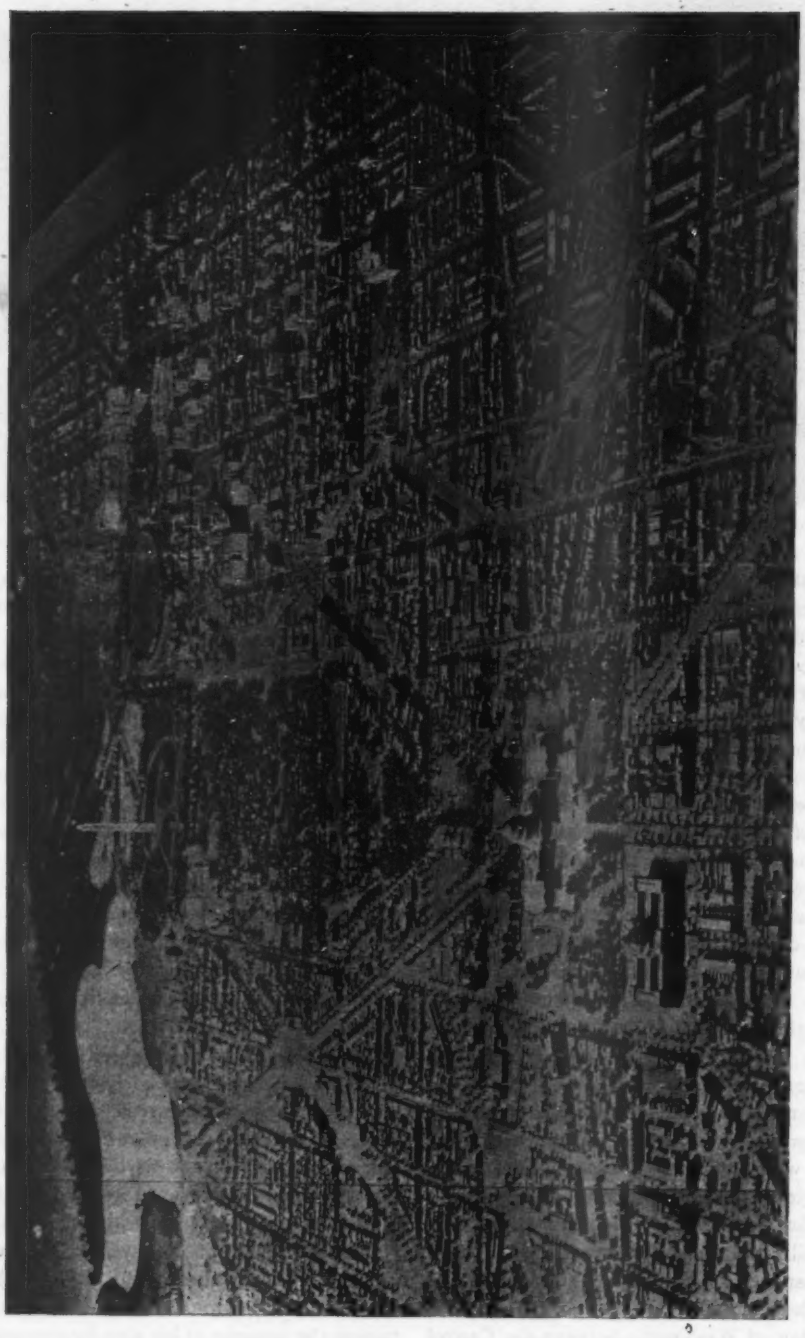
American cities have frequently been planless, as was Boston, but the prosaic mind of William Penn, which devised the rectangular plan of Philadelphia, has cursed most of our cities. Even New York, which was constructed a century ago, had inflicted upon it so stupid an expression of the gridiron plan, that the streets running north and south, making the indispensable arteries of the city, are separated by blocks twice as long as the much less significant streets running east and west. The few examples of rational planning, such as

Frances Johnston, photographer. PROPOSED POTOMAC EMBANKMENT

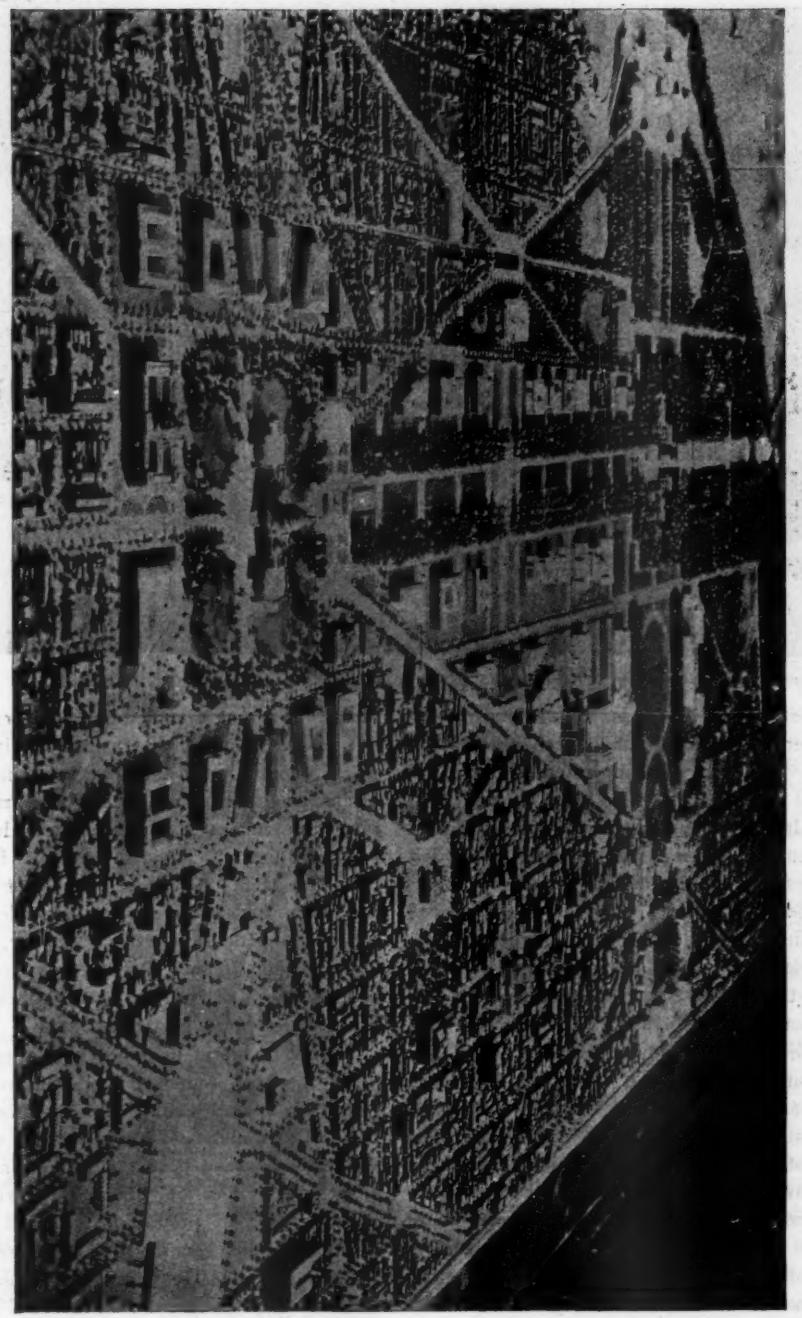
Indianapolis and Sandusky, are so incomplete as to bear no comparison with Washington.

The plan of L'Enfant was complete in every detail, although it has been modified partly to meet new conditions and partly because of the stupidity of government officials. The river has ceased to play so important a part, and the canal which L'Enfant planned to carry from the river up to the Capitol, across the Mall and then following its northern boundary back to the Potomac, has necessarily been abandoned. The original plan of the Capitol grounds is so satisfactory that nothing better can be done than to attempt its realization, even though the building has grown to proportions which he did not anticipate. The section of the city which the Capitol was designed to face failed to develop because of the greed of one of the chief property owners, who attempted to avail himself of his position as commissioner to grow rich out of the necessities of the population. The prohibitive prices which Daniel Carroll demanded for the land east of the Capitol resulted in the development of the business portion of Washington between the Capitol and the president's house. Thus the rear of the Capitol overlooks the central portion of the city. So commanding was the conception, however, that this scarcely detracts from the beauty of the building or its situation. West of the Capitol grounds the park known as the Mall stretches for a mile along the axis of the Capitol until this crosses the axis of the president's house, when the park turns at right angles and follows the latter. At the intersection of these axes L'Enfant proposed to locate the Washington Monument. Bordering the Mall were to be situated the other necessary public buildings of the federal government, and at the intersections of the diagonal streets was abundant opportunity for placing monuments and fountains.

The failure of the shortsighted authorities to realize at once a plan so comprehensive may be understood if we remember that the man who executed this great design for the federal city and gave it his personal attention for many months, was rewarded by the United States government with the munificent honorarium of twenty-five hundred dollars. He was subsequently dismissed by President Washington, for stubbornly maintaining the integrity of his plan by promptly razing a house built by a politician in the

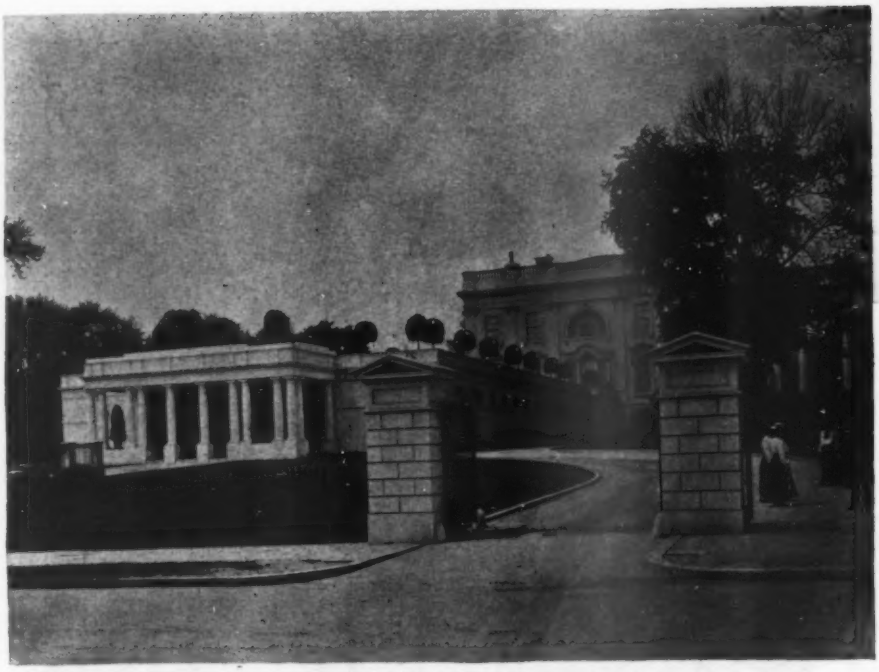


MODEL OF THE MALL, WASHINGTON
Showing present conditions. Looking west.



Washington Common. Lincoln Memorial. Group of Executive Buildings.

Group of Legislative Buildings. MODEL OF THE MALL, WASHINGTON Union Station.
Showing treatment proposed. Looking west.



Frances Johnston, photographer WHITE HOUSE EXTENSION FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICES

middle of what was to be New Jersey avenue, and died without recognition of his services, after a disappointed and desolate old age.

In spite of the preservation of the primary elements of this ambitious plan, the departures from it are conspicuous and deplorable. The Washington Monument, which proved ultimately to be one of the noblest memorials ever erected, instead of being located at the intersection of the axes of the two great buildings was placed for the sake of a more secure foundation one hundred feet south of the axis of the Capitol and five hundred feet east of the axis of the White House. Had the monument been less costly and successful it might have been moved when this glaring mistake was finally recognized; but, as it is, it has been one of the greatest sources of embarrassment in planning the improvement of Washington. The Mall, which was to provide a vista from the Capitol to the Potomac, was cut up by streets and departmental grounds, in response to the demands of various departments. The one dignified building located on it, the Smithsonian Institution, is in marked contrast with the other insignificant or inappropriate structures. The Agricultural Department is housed in a hideous brick building which actually turns its back upon the Mall. The most serious offense was committed in 1872, when, in order to secure competition in railway service, the Baltimore and Potomac Railway was allowed to cross the Mall from the south and establish a station on its northern edge.

It must be borne in mind that for many years the Mall remained undeveloped as pasture or swamp land. It is nevertheless difficult to understand why buildings elsewhere should have been constructed in the worst possible location. Some men, with a limited sense of proportion, secured the location of the Treasury building directly east of the White House, so that it blocks the vista of Pennsylvania avenue. Then, by way of securing symmetry in minor details, while ignoring the great original plan, the State, War and Navy Depart-

Frances Johnston, photographer ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE

ments building was located in a corresponding position west of the Executive Mansion. The new post-office, an exceptionally hideous structure, projects sufficiently into Pennsylvania avenue to add to the disfigurement of the chief street of Washington. The latest and greatest of the public buildngs, the Library of Congress, was located with the same limited vision, anticipating a symmetrical arrangement with a proposed Department of Justice building, considering their mutual relation to the Capitol grounds, but ignoring the city plan. The result is that from several points of view its gilded dome detracts from the majesty of the dome of the Capitol, the dominant feature of Washington.

Up to the time of the Civil War Washington had suffered from lack of funds and population, as well as from the obscurity which was due to its being off the beaten path. According to Rufus Rockwell Wilson:

"Its houses, as a rule, were built of wood, and plain to the point of ugliness. There was no regular grade throughout the city, and most of its walks and avenues were unpaved and ill-kept. The entire water supply came from pumps and springs. The sewerage system was fatally defective, and the wide, shallow canal which extended from the Potomac nearly to Capitol Hill was a disease-breeding receptacle for the city's refuse and filth. There was no street railroad, omnibuses were the only means of communication between different quarters of the city, and not a street was lighted except Pennsylvania avenue. The fire department was little more than a name, the police force a mere constabulary, and the common school system would have brought shame to any New England town. The Capitol and the present departments were unfinished or not yet begun; weeds grew in the parks and commons; and stables, wooden fences, and patches of bare earth surrounded the White House."

The war revived its importance. Within a decade the squalid city of seventy thousand inhabitants doubled in size, and entered upon a new era, with a reorganization of the local government. The creation of a Board of Public Works, with Alexander R. Shepherd as chairman, inaugurated a genuine municipal life. By the methods of a "boss" but with the vision of a seer, Shepherd prosecuted the work of developing the city in a manner worthy of the nation's capital. A sewerage system was constructed, partly by arching over the

VISTA OF THE CAPITOL FROM THE BOTANIC GARDEN

minor creeks, which had previously run as open sewers through the city. By the end of 1875 123 miles of sewers were in use. The public water system, which was carried by aqueduct from the falls of the Potomac fourteen miles above the city, was extended so that not only the public buildings but the private residences were served. Street illumination was begun, and the establishment of the city datum was settled, requiring the grading of many miles of streets, along which twenty-five thousand shade trees were planted. One hundred and eighty miles of streets were paved, and the admirable plan adopted of extending the lawns so that while the broader streets retained their width of from 130 to 160 feet, the paved area was reduced to a minimum. The public control of these streets, including the turfed and planted portions, accounts for much of the charm of Washington today. In 1874 the improvement of the Capitol grounds under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted was begun. The work of landscape architecture, together with the sewering and lighting of the grounds had consumed over a million and a half of dollars by 1876. The beautifying of the city was at once followed by an increase of population and of real estate values.

Another revision of the form of government took place in 1878, when the District Commission was established, consisting of two civilians and a government engineer. The city is thus controlled, as are other capitals, by the central government, which bears half of the local expenses. The growth of the business and residence sections, due to the increased population, has been also accompanied by the multiplication of government buildings consequent upon the greater volume of government business.

In 1889, after over two decades of agitation, congress made provision for the National Zoölogical Park in Rock Creek Valley, by the purchase of 170 acres of land. This area was subsequently extended until 1,605 acres are now included in that

territory. This park and the Soldiers' Home grounds constitute the chief outlying spaces devoted to recreation. The reclamation of the Potomac flats begun in 1882 has added a considerable area still undeveloped. Including the grounds about the public buildings and the various squares, circles and triangles of the city, there are more than three hundred spaces reserved for public use. These, together with the larger parks, give an acreage of 2,882, better distributed than any other city parks in America.

Not least among the municipal improvements of Washington is the construction of a modern street railway system, under the rigid supervision of the District Commission. The railways of the District of Columbia sell interchangeable tickets, follow routes which usually lead from one side of the District to the other, employ grooved rails on the paved streets, and use the underground conduit system of electric propulsion, so that the streets are not disfigured with poles or overhead wires. The surface transportation lines of Washington are probably better systematized than any others in the United States, and the service is maintained under indeterminate franchises which give congress the power of continuous control.

The celebration of the centennial of the removal of the seat of government to Washington, in 1900, aroused new interest in the capital. The American Institute of Architects availed themselves of this opportunity to hold a meeting at which the improvement of the city was discussed by representative architects, landscape architects and sculptors. They recommended that the Senate District Committee should appoint a commission to consider the improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. As a result of this suggestion a commission was appointed, consisting of Daniel H. Burnham, architect, of Chicago; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, of Brookline; Charles F. McKim, architect, of New York; and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, of New York, probably the ablest body of men ever associated for the technical consideration of a public question in America. Mr. Burnham was Director of Works at the Chicago World's Fair, and as architect of the Pennsylvania Railway has been instrumental in introducing the greatest and most satisfactory modification of the original plan for the improvement of Washington—the removal of the railway tracks from the Mall, and the construction of a magnificent union station in harmony with the general scheme. Mr. McKim's widely known work in the Boston public library and the Rhode Island capitol are sufficient to justify his position on the commission. Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Saint-Gaudens stand preëminent in their respective professions.

The American Institute of Architects had considered many of the fundamental difficulties in an attempt to realize all the possibilities of the original plan of L'Enfant; so that the work of the commission was somewhat simplified. They have nevertheless studied the subject much more exhaustively than any unofficial body could, have made a trip to Europe, visiting Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, London, and their

Frances Johnston, photographer PROPOSED TREATMENT OF ROCK RIVER

suburbs, and their proposals are as appropriate and inspiring for the twentieth century as were those of L'Enfant for the nineteenth. In the inauguration of their plans they also had the good fortune to receive unusual assistance from those direct representatives of the public, the chairman and secretary of the senate committee, the late Senator MacMillan of Michigan, and Mr. Charles H. Moore. If the original plan of the designer of Washington could be followed as closely as it has been, in spite of the difficulties of ignorance and greed, there is surely promise that within the present century the plans of the commission may be fully realized.

After Mr. Burnham had triumphed in his bold plan of removing the railway tracks from the Mall, the most difficult problem confronting the commission was that of treating the vista from the Capitol so that the misplacing of the Washington Monument might be neutralized. Great ingenuity has been shown in the proposal for a boulevard stretching from the Capitol through the middle of the Mall and passing on both sides of the monument, thus shifting the axis of the Capitol and reaching the Potomac where it is proposed that the new memorial bridge across the river shall begin. The grounds above the monument are to be reconstructed in the form of a sunken garden, marble steps three hundred feet in width leading down forty feet to a pool, the center of which is on the axis of the president's house. In the words of the commission's report: "Surrounded by terraces bearing elms, laid out with formal paths lined by hedges and adorned with small trees, enriched by fountain and temple-like structures, this garden becomes the gem of the Mall system."

By the extension of the axes of the Capitol and the president's house a Latin cross is created, giving at the points of intersection of the great avenues near the river, two new opportunities for dignified adornment of the city. Where the axis of the Capitol strikes the line of the Potomac Memorial Bridge, several streets and the Potomac driveway will also focus, giving a center of almost as great dignity as the site of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Here is to be located the Lincoln Memorial on the choicest remaining site in Washington. At the end of the president's house axis is to be established a recreation ground, with gymnasiums, playgrounds and public baths. The kite-shaped area included in the lines connecting these outer points is to be reserved exclusively for public use, the public buildings of the future to be included within the triangles formed by Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues. This will require the purchase of a certain amount of private property and the destruction of some not very valuable buildings, but it is essential to the achievement of a plan which shall be worthy of the Washington of the future.

A question which puzzled the commission was the treatment of the Executive Mansion. It was necessary to provide more space for the offices of the president, and quite serious proposals were made to establish a new president's house at some distance north of the present White House. It was finally decided to reconstruct the president's house according to the original plans, and this piece of work is already completed.

Aside from the reconstruction of the Mall, the most spectacular work proposed by the commission is in the improvement of the Potomac River and Rock Creek banks. It is possible to make on the north shore of the Potomac one of the most beautiful embankments in the world. It is proposed to have an elevated boulevard which will not interfere with the commerce on the lower level, but which will mark the beginning of a drive taking in the chief beauties of the Potomac, and then encircling the city, connecting the various parks and public grounds. The extension of Rock Creek Park from its present site in the northern part of the city along the line of the creek to the point where it enters the Potomac, is a hygienic necessity as well as one of the most desirable esthetic improvements. The possibility of a beautiful stream bordered by paths and roads and appropriately planted

banks in place of a vile open sewer will certainly insure the realization of this part of the commission's plan.

Magnificent as are all these proposals, and hopeful as seems their realization, at least at a remote date, the most important immediate result of the report of the commission will be the location of all subsequent buildings in accordance with the general plan. After a century of comparative indifference, this is not easy to accomplish at one stroke, as is evidenced by the fact that a new building for the Department of Agriculture is already giving trouble because of its suggested relation with the old building—one of the abominations of Washington. If the plans of the commission can triumph in these first days, the future beauty of Washington is assured. Tests in abundance will be made, as, according to the senate committee, the fifty-seventh congress authorized the construction of eight new buildings including the Union Railroad Station, facing a great plaza north of the Capitol, a building for the use of the members of the house of representatives, and a municipal building for the District of Columbia.

In order to arouse public interest in the work of the commission and to give a graphic demonstration which should not only reveal the immediate possibilities, but also act as a guide in all future work, the commission prepared an exhibit which was shown for a time in the Corcoran Art Gallery, and is now located indefinitely in the Library of Congress. In addition to photographs and maps of Washington and other cities at home and abroad, two huge relief models were prepared, one representing the Washington of today, including the minutest building of the present city; the other indicating the city of the future. These models must inevitably exert a great influence upon the citizens of Washington and the legislators of the country, but they promise to do more than that; they furnish the most necessary suggestion to the progressive and ambitious citizens of other communities, namely, that each city should be provided with two such relief models, representing its present deficiencies and its possible accomplishments.

This will not be the only way in which Washington will assist in the improvement of American cities. The reversion at the dawn of the twentieth century to the original plan of the early days of the republic is the highest tribute the talents of today could pay to the value of a comprehensive plan. Throughout the land cities will be stimulated to follow the example of the nation's capital in devising a rational plan for the recognition of commercial and topographical conditions, and then to enrich the city both materially and esthetically by sustained progress in accordance with the simplest immediate necessities and the highest ultimate ideals.

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The Arts and Crafts in American Education.

ART TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

RHO FISK ZUEBLIN

SOME time ago a writer asked, "What is to be the art of America? In what visible form, enduring and distinguished, shall the country embody its high aspiration and its intimate conception of eternal beauty?" The question was answered in fine hope, "The art for America, the art in which we may hope to set an example to the world, is the Art of Public Improvement." If we take this statement in good faith we shall want to know where and how the Juniors, coming sponsors for this great national art, are gaining appreciation and love for the beautiful, and how the boys and girls are being led to beautify their own surroundings.

There are rationally two methods by which the child's interest in and loyalty to the beautiful can be quickened. First, he may be taught to know and care for the beauty in his own city; the other way is to awaken interest through active service in making his city clean and dignified. In several cities such methods have been pursued with varying zeal and success, and we may glance at their records.

Among those which have essayed to fill the child's mind with direct and definite knowledge about his own locality through acquaintance with its true history and meaning, we may first mention Boston and its Old South Work. This work has been named from the meetings having been held in the Old South Church, and has had for its purpose to excite by educational methods loyalty to Boston as a city, inspiring a true appreciation of local history. The Old South Lectures for Young People were instituted in 1883. Each year since then courses have been given, some especially for school children, others for teachers, all planned to foster the special local patriotism needed at the time. One course followed "The Makers of Boston" from John Winthrop to Josiah Quincy, while one lecture by Edward Everett Hale was on "History in the Boston Streets."

Since 1896 New York has had a City History Club which has been called a Kindergarten of Citizenship,—having for its avowed object "The study of the history of New York, in the hope of awakening an interest in its traditions and in the possibilities of its future." The members of the club, having badges with the motto "For the City," have received their instruction and inspiration through historical excursions, stereopticon lectures, specially published leaflets and pictures of famous men and buildings. Starting with seven classes the number grew to one hundred and eight; while beginning with volunteer leaders, they now employ salaried guides and teachers. It has been said "the proprietary pride with which a young resident of Cherry

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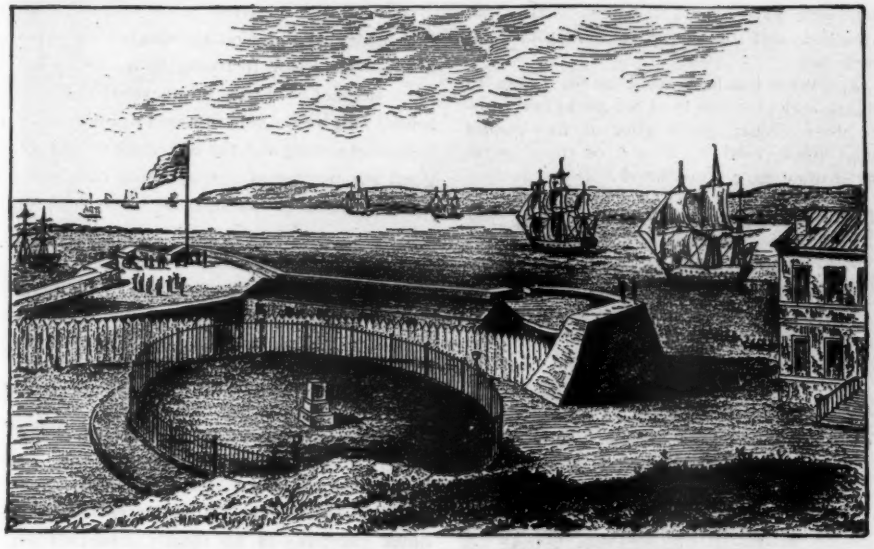
This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).
Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).
The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).
The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).
Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January)
Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).
The Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).
Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).
The Social Significance of Education in the Crafts, Jane Addams (May)



THE BATTERY AND BOWLING GREEN DURING THE REVOLUTION

Reproduced by permission from Todd's "The Story of the City of New York," G. P. Putnam's Sons. Published by the City History Club of New York.

or Rivington street will point out a historical site is an unusual and delightful emotion." By acquaintance with greatness or beauty in their past and through seeing a possible future, they rise to the belief and feeling that they are "citizens of no mean city."

In St. Louis the Art League tried to inspire in the children "thoughtful observation of the city" by offering prizes for essays on appropriate subjects. The competition was styled "The Old St. Louis and the New," and was open to anyone under twenty-one years of age. The subjects are so well planned and so suggestive for many localities that they are given in full.

1. What three factors are most necessary for a beautiful city?

2. *a.* What is a good sky-line of a city street?
   b. Name a well-known St. Louis street that has a good sky-line, and one that has a bad sky-line.
   c. How has the St. Louis ordinance about the height of buildings as related to the width of streets affected the down-town sky-line?

3. What objections are there to the usual method of placing signs and posters on our streets? What improvement can you suggest in the treatment of them?

4. Name some of the natural and artificial beauties and defects of South St. Louis, North St. Louis, the central part of town and the West End. Give reasons.

5. Study St. Louis waterways in the light of what has been done in many European and in a few American cities. Then tell
   a. What may be done to give dignity and beauty to our river front? What portions of the banks could best be spared from commerce for recreation? What portions do the city and the United States government already own?
   b. Can the River des Peres be made more attractive? Name some of the difficulties in the way of permanent improvement and some obstacles which might be removed.
   c. How might Creve Coeur Lake be beautified?

6. Name five well-known buildings each of which shows the proper adaptation of one of the following styles of architecture: Classical, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Oriental

7. Compare the exterior of two well-known business buildings, two public build-

ings, and two churches in St. Louis, one beautiful and the other commonplace in each case.

8. What has been done in St. Louis to obtain and preserve land for parks and public use? What great gifts of this nature have been made? Which of these parks or gardens have you visited? If the donors' intentions had been carried out, where would we possess parks on land now covered by buildings? Tell briefly the history of each gift.

BOWLING GREEN, 1898

Reproduced by permission from "Historic New York," G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Published by the City History Club of New York.

9. Name six of the chief historic landmarks in St. Louis and vicinity. What has been done to preserve and mark historic objects and sites? What more might be done without great expense?

10.[4] What can be done by young people who have no money to spend to make their city more attractive, and prevent disfigurement?

This seems to have been a well-devised plan for advancing the interests of the Art League as they declared them to be "to help promote a noble civic pride and an interest in a more beautiful city life." The Buffalo schools carried on a similar project with very much the same methods and seem to have been more energetic in pushing their ideas, and gaining the children's active interest. The Educational Committee of the Chicago Centennial Jubilee showed ardor in trying to make up for long neglect. They emphasized for the school children's benefit the importance of historical setting and the educational value of good perspective in seeing one's own city, by the careful preparation of "The Story of Chicago," and by placing proper tablets on historical sites. In the Washington and Buffalo school systems there has been formed a systematic and well correlated scheme of visits that the children may know the riches their city possesses in collected treasures and in worthy buildings.

Bowdoin College has taken a place not well enough known in asserting the grateful effect of art upon life in the possession, among the Maine trees on their quiet campus, of an ideally beautiful art building, guarding on its walls frescoes by four of America's leading artists and having a small collection of good things. Here is a fine beginning in the recognition of the important influence which architecture and art may have on a student body.

The children are being led into the ways of appreciation and love for the work not only of man's hand. True it is we have all strained small voices in melodiously declaring our patriotic love for America's "rocks and rills," but now the children are being taught the real secrets and strongholds of our country's natural beauties. New York state has the glory of the Junior Naturalist Clubs, which have a membership of 18,000 children, organized under the supervision of the Bureau of Nature Study of Cornell University. Under this scientific direction they receive suggestions for observation and then write a report each month of what they have seen. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has given much wise assistance and incentive, enriching outdoor art both for the schools and the school children. The literature of the subject now boasts a small magazine called *Boys and Girls* which promises that "civic improvement for children will be presented in a way to interest children." Beyond all these

WALKER ART BUILDING, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

ways and means of furthering civic art by educational methods there has been suggested an endowed school or department in a university for the comprehensive study of public improvement, with scholarships for foreign travel and with a well-equipped library of reference maps, pictures and plans. Nowhere could comparative studies show surer or finer results, and such a scheme is thrilling in its opportunities and possibilities.

Information however precious, is not the *one* thing needful, and we must look for those associations and leagues where the children's actions have spoken louder than the words of their elders. As a growth of work begun at Goodrich House Social Settlement, the Home Gardening Association of the Public Schools of Cleveland was organized in 1900. The method of work was the sale to school children of penny packages of flower seeds with instructions for sowing. A September flower show of the rival gardeners was the festival of the association. Through these efforts, 48,868 packages of seeds were disposed of the first season, while in 1903 there was a demand for 153,705. The results were most gratifying, the children making forgotten backyards and dingy thoroughfares blossom into ways of pleasantness, and by this reclamation of most dreary and hopeless spots they silenced the pessimistic down-town remark, "nothing will grow in this district." The association also suggested to the park commissioners the desirability of planting bulbs for early spring bloom in the Public Square, an open space in the center of the city surrounded by office buildings. The suggestion was acted upon, and the large beds which had been attractive only in summer were transformed in spring from mud heaps to masses of lovely color. The association by their example and also through supplying flower seeds helped to establish the same kind of work in Pittsburg and Kansas City and elsewhere.

Rochester gives a good example of school and home ground improvement, the actual gardening having been done by the teachers and pupils, the impulse being given by a local Woman's Club. In the spring of 1902 the Civic Center of Washington appointed a mighty committee which dwindled to two workers. But through their energy and discretion dump piles were regenerated and tin cans gave way to plant life, through the activity of the school children of Washington, so that in 1903 there had been created five hundred flourishing home gardens. There were in Washington in the first instance, good possibilities in the general existence of backyards; the Agricultural

A JUNIOR CITIZEN OF ST. LOUIS AT WORK

A YOUTHFUL FLORIST WITH HER FLOWERS

Department furnished the seeds; two scientists from the department gave instructive talks to the children, preparing them for their gardenship; and the seeds were distributed at the settlement houses. Such encouragement has come to the children in caring for their home grounds as a direct result of the School Garden Movement.

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has been peculiarly successful in enlisting the enthusiastic services of the children. They sent a pamphlet on "Keep Our City Clean," containing ordinances especially applicable to keeping sidewalks, streets and alleys clean, to every school teacher. This pamphlet contained also full details of how the Civic Improvement League proposed to organize the juniors. The work has had a very steady growth, and a thousand boys and girls have signed the application for membership, "I desire to become a member of the Junior Civic League. I will do some active work to make St. Louis clean, healthy, and beautiful, and will make a written report of my work." We hear of juvenile civic triumphs after similar trials by the Clean City Club of Carthage, Missouri, and by the Children's League of Good Citizenship of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The actual results of all this work are gratifying and pleasant to think upon and mean much orderliness and peace that otherwise were not. But their great significance lies in the promise given by this training in power of appreciation and capacity for action and we may believe the words of a *Transcript* editorial, "the arousal and gratification of a child's latent sense of beauty is a certain way of solving some municipal problems."

I have attempted to give concrete examples of the two appeals that are being made to the citizens of tomorrow in the interests of a beautiful public life. First, the awakening appreciation of beauty in past and present possessions of the home neighborhood; second, the arousing activity in making the neighborhood beautiful and keeping it clean.

By the impressions gained by looking in the face of beauty they will be honest worshipers at her throne, or in colloquial phrase they will "know a good thing when they see it." This quality of sympathetic intelligence has been sensibly emphasized

in Mr. Mead's words, "Familiarity through all the sensitive years of education with what is most beautiful, with what the world of culture has stamped with the seal of its approval, in architecture, sculpture and painting, will not make all the boys and girls artists, not Rembrandts nor Saint-Gaudenses, not Richardsons nor Wrens—although it may make more of them than we dream of. But it will create a great public for us which knows a Richardson, a Saint-Gaudens or a Sargent when he appears, which knows beauty and ugliness when it sees them, which loves the one and hates the other."

The positive appeal for the children's services and the encouragement learned through action in the field will prove the civic values inherent in the love of the beautiful. Again making our own use of Mr. Mead's phrases, "It will not set all the boys to wishing to be mayor, although it does fire many of them with devotion and ambition for the public service; but it will help them all to know what a good mayor is, and a bad mayor, when they see him, and make them love the one and hate the other, make them work to keep the one at the front and to make the other impossible. This public will make beauty law, will have its Board of Beauty as it has its Board of Health, and in the homes and shops and schools and streets will be tolerated nothing which is not beautiful, which does not reflect and satisfy a pure and cultivated taste, and does not minister to noble life."

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Nature Study

THE TRILLIUMS—THE CHIPPING SPARROW

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

IT would be well for a designer of tapestries to study the carpets of our forests for beautiful and diverse patterns. There he would find a new carpet every month quite different in plan and design from the one spread there earlier in the season. Few of us ever note this change in the leaves and flowers of the woodland floor during the summer. Yet that would be a most suggestive Nature Study lesson, as it would teach us that marvelous adaptation of life to life, and plant to plant which constitutes this seasonal

TRILLIUMS

This is the seventh of the Home Nature Study Lessons for Parents and Teachers prepared by the Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study, which will be reproduced by permission each month in The Chautauquan on the subjects of the Chautauqua-Cornell Junior Naturalist Club lessons of the corresponding month published in "Pets and Animals."

procession of the flowers. One of the most beautiful of the designs from Nature's looms is the trillium carpet which is at its best when the white trilliums are in blossom. It is a fine study of the artistic possibilities of the triangle when reduced to terms of leaves, and petals and sepals.

In New York state we have in most localities in our woods four species of trillium: the red trillium or birth-root; the great white trillium or the wood lily; the nodding trillium, which has a small white, or pinkish or yellowish flower which is on a bending stem so that often it hides its little head under its leaves like a bird tucking its head beneath its wings; and the painted trillium which has white petals with crimson or pink V-shaped marks at the centers. Of these four trilliums the first two are the best known and are the most common, but the white trillium is the greater favorite not only because of its beauty, but also because of its odor. The white trillium has won the secret of growing old beautifully as its aging leaves turn pink.

QUESTIONS ON THE TRILLIUM

1. How many kinds of trilliums do you know?
2. Which appear earliest in the spring?
3. What is the form of the trillium root?
4. What is the color of the stem?

A TRILLIUM BLOSSOM

5. How many leaves has it? Show the venation of the leaves by a sketch.
6. How many sepals has it, and how many petals, and how are they arranged in respect to each other?
7. How many stamens has the flower? Show the stamen by a sketch.
8. What is the shape of the pistil, and how is it divided into stigmas at the top? Show by sketch the way the stamens are placed in respect to the pistils.
9. What insects visit the red trillium?
10. What is the use of the color and odor of the red trillium?
11. What insects visit the white trillium?
12. Have you ever found in the white trillium a little white spider hidden near the pistil? If so, did you discover what it was there for?

THE CHIPPING SPARROW

13. Do you think the trillium is a lily? If so, why?
14. How could you use the trillium in teaching geography?
15. If you can draw, make a design for carpets, tapestry or embroidery using the trillium as the basis.

THE CHIPPING SPARROW

This wee birdie has come to be so tame that it ignores almost entirely the great biped which it does not take the trouble to even designate as man. It builds its nest around our houses, it hunts for food all over our premises, it sings like a tuneful grasshopper in our ears, it brings up its young to disregard us, and every hour of the day it "chip-chips" us to scorn. In fact from the chippy's point of view, we are cumberers of the earth, and are of no account whatever. Mr. Torrey calls the chipping the doorstep sparrow, and that is surely an excellent name for this small invader and cheerful neighbor.

However bold it is in other respects, the chippy is sufficiently secretive about its nest. For two years two pairs have built in the lilacs at the end of our piazza, and I have never been able to find their nests until the bushes were bare in the winter. An inter-

esting thing about these special nests shows that the chippies are resourceful mites; for instead of the usual lining they have used the dead needles of the white pine which prove as soft and satisfactory as the material which they like best to use. The chippies raise two broods a year, and are very indulgent parents; the young ones are great babies and follow the old ones around begging to be fed after they are fully grown. It is said that the young chippies may be easily tamed so that they will eat from the hand. The chippies are important birds in their economic relation to us. They are close at hand and form an easy and profitable subject for our spring lesson on birds.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHIPPING SPARROW

1. Describe the colors of the chippy, head, back, wings, tail and breast.
2. How does the female differ in color from the male?
3. How can you distinguish the chippy from the sparrows?
4. At what date did you see the chippy first this spring?
5. What does the chippy eat?
6. When does it begin to build its nest?
7. What is the shape of the nest?
8. Of what material is the nest outside and inside?
9. What color are the eggs?
10. How does the newly fledged young differ in color from the parents?
11. What does the chippy feed its young?
12. Do both parents feed the young?
13. How many broods do they raise in one season?
14. Tell the benefits conferred upon the farmer and gardener by chippy.

Advertising Ideas

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

IT would seem that there is nothing new under the sun—not even in advertising. How many of the methods and devices now used in the repertoire of American advertisers were initiated and developed in Paris as early as 1869? According to a little book entitled "Paris Life, Vignettes of the World's Capital," published in Leipzig in 1869, by Ernest Eckstein, a German writer, the decade 1860-1870 saw very nearly all the publicity devices on the streets of the French capital which we are apt to look upon as the result of our own ingenuity today.

Paris has always been a sort of laboratory in which human experiences are demonstrated before the rest of the world has quite "caught up." Very early in the development of modern business methods, Paris found it necessary to advertise. To quote Mr. Eckstein:

"It is characteristic of Paris, as of all world cities, that the supply of everything is constantly greater than the demand for it. Every imaginable thing that is conceived, wrought, created or produced, flows to Paris for a market. New creations and new wares spring up over night like mushrooms from the soil. The dwellers in a great city know none of that reverence for a recognized purveyor, for an established business, which is characteristic of the conservative inhabitant of some small provincial town. When A's bread no longer satisfies his love of the new sensation in form and taste, the Parisian does not hesitate to transfer his custom to B. He loves change. He must have some new sensation. Nowhere else in the world are the old established houses so constantly and sorely tempted to vie with one another to give individuality and sensational impressions to their customers, and nowhere, despite the tremendous competition, has the novice in advertising art with any creative ability whatever, a larger outlook and more certain success than in Paris.

"Each merchant must have some pictorial or otherwise graphic messenger to announce to the credulous the cheapness and excellence of his goods. The real intrinsic worth of his product will not suffice. He must reach out and conquer the lack of interest on the part of the great consuming public. At all costs, the eating and lodging community must be informed and convinced that, at Jean Boll's restaurant on the Rue de Rivoli, the most delicious breakfast in the city can be obtained for two francs, and that the factory of Froment, Jr., or Risler, Sr., is turning out carpets at prices twenty per cent cheaper than anywhere else in the republic. In one word the first commandment of the Paris merchants' decalogue is 'Advertise,' and the second and third are like unto it."

At this time the fence poster was already a conspicuous feature of the landscape, not only in the small country towns but along the country roads.

"In many of the smaller towns, every board fence, every door post, every bridge arch, had for years been plastered over with the gigantic red and blue posters so seductive in winning the cash of the buying public. In regard to these posters, however, the Parisian soon became utterly blasé. Today, although he is conscious that at every step he encounters a hundred opportunities for satisfying his material needs, without even glancing at these temptations, he passes through literal lanes of these flaring announcements and pursues the even tenor of his way quite uninfluenced. The bulk of the curiosity which the posters attract, at least four-fifths of it, comes from strangers, or from the wandering musicians, beggars and pickpockets who lounge about the streets of the metropolis and from whose trade the merchant has but very little to gain."

After the fence poster and announcement of the circus bill order came the flaring headline advertisement in the newspapers. The German writer says:

"The poster 'ad' was of necessity very limited in its appeal. Then came the idea of printing commercial announcements in large letters on each of the four sides of the great daily journals, but this method was successful only when the type was of an immense size, and but little description could be inserted in such letters. The mind of the resourceful merchant still clung to the printed announcement. He conceived the idea of printing small cards bearing clever imitations of persons and buildings and also with word tricks, and to thrust these into the hands of the passerby. So long as it remained novel this method was practical and successful. The victim was surprised, looked at the bit of paper, put it in his pocket, took it home with him and so could not help remembering the merchant and his wares. Soon these cards had increased to millions. It was impossible for one to walk three steps on the boulevards without having half a dozen of these agents fall upon him. When one had not hands enough to take the bills offered him, then a strong reaction set in. The passerby went his way and left the bill distributor with all his bills, often ignoring him completely. Today very few Parisians will lift a finger to take one of these street bills and only strangers to the city evince any curiosity whatsoever in them."

The advertisement artist of 1869 was evidently as resourceful as his "brother in arms" today. Mr. Eckstein continues:

"But the advertiser had not given up the fight, not he. You must be compelled to give us a hearing, he said, and in a few days the streets were literally flooded with small calendars on the back of which appeared the advertisements. See, said the knowing ones, people always need a calendar—especially when it is given to them for nothing. Tradesmen literally coined money by this novel and popular method of publicity. Their joy, however, was short-lived. One calendar might be very welcome, but no one had any particular longing for twenty-five. Short and good, was the verdict on this method of tempting the public—in one brief month it lived, succeeded and was laid aside. It began to be quite

evident that novelty alone could win the Paris buying public. The history of advertising had so far completely demonstrated the truth of this, that a regular, systematic campaign began not only for worth and merit in the wares themselves but for original and piquant methods by which to present them to the community."

The value of trade-marks was clearly recognized in the Paris of this period, but, as is the case today, the signs and trade-marks of thirty years ago, had to be artistic and clever to win the buying public.

"The Parisians are not satisfied with a sign which makes the bald statement that within is the 'Dry Goods Establishment of August Meier,' nor, on the other hand, do they demand some high-sounding, fancy title such as we Germans put up over our country taverns and apothecary shops—for example: 'At the Golden Angel's,' or 'By the Sign of the Mad Herring.' In this art of genre advertising the modern Paris merchant has noteworthy success—he has constantly been going one better. Formerly people seemed to know only certain stereotyped titles in which the Swan, the Eagle, the Lion, and other well-known creatures played the chief rôle. Very recently, however, the program has been very widely extended. Everyone knows 'At the Sign of St. Louis,' 'At the Great Condés,' 'At the Sign of Springtime,' 'At the Louvre,' 'At the Siege of Corinth,' 'At the Sign of the Betrothed,' 'Poor Jacob,' 'The Good Devil,' 'The Boy with the Touzled Hair.' Especially appropriate legends appear over the shops in Paris in which mourning goods are sold. Take these: 'The Sarcophagus,' 'The True Remembrance,' 'The Immortelle,' 'The Contemplation of Eternity,' and other similar names are actually borne by existing [in 1869] firms. Who can doubt that, when a charming young widow is preparing to don the visible signs of her inward grief for her loved one who has departed, she would prefer to patronize 'The True Remembrance,' rather than Schwipps and Company?"

The illustrated advertisement in the form of some humorous picture, a bon mot, a witticism, or an illustrated play upon words, was the next development. Lay figures also were brought into service.

"To confirm the great poster in front of one of the shops known as 'The Good Devil,' inside the customer will find the figure of the Evil One nattily clothed in the wares of the establishment. Opposite St. Martin's Gate theater is the shop of a dealer in flannels, over the door of which is inscribed 'The House of Hygienic Flannels, against the Theater of St. Martins' Gate—and Rheumatism.' One restaurant announces that every guest with whom its eating does not agree will receive his money back. Even poetry is pressed into service, and, especially in the suburban districts, one can see charming, graceful quatrains in praise of some particular brand of commodity. In many of the new buildings the free wall is covered with these poster announcements painted in oil. As high as one hundred feet from the ground one can see the horrible figure so often labeled 'The Good Devil,' as he shakes out over the whole earth his gigantic cornucopia filled with skirts, vests and trousers. The wall space is generally divided into regular squares after the manner of the advertising section of a newspaper and as much crowded. For a poster notice of moderate size the yearly rental is from 20 to 1,000 francs ($4 to $200)."

It is with somewhat of a surprise that we read of street stereopticons as early as the time of which Mr. Eckstein writes. But he says:

"In the beginning of the year 1870 the dissolving view became the vogue in advertising. The glory of having first applied this idea to advertising belongs to an enterprising merchant on the Boulevard Montmartre. He rented a stereopticon with landscape views and grotesque figures and between these he threw on the canvas announcements of his wares. Crowds collected to witness this exhibition and whether they would or not, they read the puffs of the butcher, the baker and the

candlestickmaker. In ten days one could count at least a dozen of these dissolving view apparatuses on the boulevards of the inner city alone, and then the charm of the idea began to diminish rapidly. It soon became necessary to resort to new surprises and every stereopticon worker tried to outdo every other in this respect. Mr. A conceived the idea of quite filling up the Rue de Rivoli one morning with actual figures on wagons, all carrying signs of his wares. The following day Mr. B made a ten-strike with a real hippodrome in the street. And yet, although the tradesmen constantly vied with one another in bringing novelties before the spectators, it was scarcely three months before every Parisian had become completely surfeited with these banalities."

Theater curtain advertising was also quite in vogue in 1869, and Mr. Eckstein tells us that the revenue from this source to one theater alone—the Chatelet—amounted to 30,000 francs in one year.

It is interesting, in view of the magnitude of the newspaper and general periodical advertising of the present day, to read what this German writer has to say of this in the Paris of thirty years ago:

"Advertising in newspapers and magazines is very expensive and its advantages are, in general, quite problematical. The Parisians put their advertisements in the printed page not as a regular, systematic campaign for publicity, as do the Germans, but only when they expect some definite result in the special sale of some article at some special, definite time. The majority of the journals have a certain column or part of a page consisting of a series of short paragraphs under the heading 'Faits Divers,' under which heading each item does treble duty, as news, as well turned literature and as an advertising puff. Moreover, the paid claque of the theaters often shows its hand in these 'Faits Divers.' But there are very few Parisians today so unsophisticated as to let these clever paragraphs pull the wool over their eyes to the slightest degree. Yet so strong is the force of habit that everyone reads them."

The "pointing" of an advertising puff by an illustration or witticism was a common trick in the days of which Mr. Eckstein writes. The *Vie Parisian* was the first journal to put this idea into practice. Two examples are given:

"In one of its issues early in 1869 the *Vie Parisian* printed an exquisite sketch in which is represented a young man before a looking-glass carefully arranging his collar. The legend gives the following monologue: It is true that Gaston possesses spirit and has most exquisite manners. He can converse and he dances well. But I have one thing against him. He does not go to 'the Snow White Linen' for his collars. Another equally artistic sketch shows two young men at an evening entertainment. They are watching the dancers. 'François,' observes one to the other, 'do you see how that rascal Jerome has turned the head of his partner?' 'I suppose,' answers François, 'that is because his new dress suit was bought of A. B. & Co.' Some enterprising concerns even pay regular liberal prices for illustrations and witticisms to accompany their advertisements."

These witty illustrated advertisements were the precursors of the absorbing anecdotes and news items which are still one of the favorite modes of beguiling the reading public. The "advertisement novel" developed very quickly upon the success of the illustrated witticism.

"One of the first of these appearing in Paris, in its opening chapter introduces the reader to the hero as Arthur—a stylish young man in a nobby summer suit, bought of H. Bros., of 99 Rue Noire. He steps into the room where the heroine, Amalie, is reclining on a divan made at the factory of B. Bros., at 88 Rue Fauve. He bends over her and slips on her finger a ring from the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Weinheimer & Co., in the Palais Royal, and cries in exultant tones, 'Ah, my true love, who has given you this matchless, sparkling jewel,' etc.

The newest things in Paris in 1869 were the "publicity bicycle" (as it was originally called), the moving shop and the "sandwich man."

"The whole idea of the peripatetic advertisement was an outgrowth of the practice of advertising on carnival floats and wagons. Some bright merchant was struck by the happy thought that this wagon advertisement might be made a permanent thing. Paris was soon literally flooded with vehicles, on the four sides of which appeared flaring announcements of all sorts of commercial products. The velocipede was also pressed into service as an advertisement medium. Many other bizarre and novel ideas were employed. Some firms sent wagons throughout the city bearing glass boxes in which their wares were exposed to view, the exhibitors selling direct to the crowds that collected. The 'sandwich-man' marked the climax. Among the first to use him was the French Jockey Club, which had a dozen gorgeously-attired, much-placard edoutriders to announce startings and the winners at the races."

Mr. Eckstein closes his interesting article with an example of the "reading notice" of the day, and—loyal German that he is—it is, of course, from Berlin.

"In the People's Theater one of the favorite actresses one night drew forth a much-decorated cannon and shot off toward that section of the orchestra where the ladies were in the majority a perfect deluge of dainty little blue cards upon each of which was printed:

In a horrible dungeon he took his stand,
And grasped his gauntlet with daring hand,
He spoke—"This leather is certainly choice,
It must have been made by William Royce!"

"Wonderful progress has been made in the art of advertising in my day," he says, "what will be the advance in the twentieth century?"

Survey of Civic Betterment

"A NEW DAY FOR ST. LOUIS"

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, under the title quoted above, has issued a telling pamphlet briefly reviewing the practical work done by the League since is first annual meeting in March, 1903.

Six free open air playgrounds have been in operation. Three of these were built outright this year; each of which is equipped with a free bath house, free library and shelter houses. Each ground was in charge of experienced attendants. Over 200,000 children were enrolled and 75,000 free baths were given.

A junior school of horticulture has been in operation by the League. Seventy-five boys were enrolled, coming from all parts of St. Louis. This school is located on a five-acre plat of ground at the corner of Tower Grove and Shaw avenues. Next year the League intends providing for 1,000 children. This work was carried on with great success, the object being to teach city children how to grow things and to apply this knowledge in the decoration of their own homes and neighborhoods, and to give them some useful and healthy occupation during the summer vacation. The boys were awarded prizes for the best gardens.

The League's Bill-board Committee has prepared an ordinance for the control of bill-boards so that they may be less obnoxious to the public eye.

Through the work of the League the city comptroller has just announced that he can allow $5,000 for the purpose of placing waste-paper boxes about the city streets, and as soon as an ordinance can be passed these boxes will be provided. Such an ordinance has just been introduced in the municipal assembly.

The League has carried on a most successful contest along the right-of-way of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway, having offered $100 in prizes for the backyards showing the most improvement during the past summer. These prizes will be offered each summer until this right-of-way becomes one of the beauty spots of the city and not such an eyesore as at the present time.

Through the recommendation of the League's committee, the health department has appointed women sanitary inspectors for the city of St. Louis. Such inspectors had never been employed until the suggestion was made by the League.

Five historical tablets are to be erected by the Civic Improvement League; the money for one of these tablets has already been secured. The Missouri Historical Society is coöperating in this matter and just as soon as the historic facts and data can be secured in regard to these tablets, they will be put up, sometime before the World's Fair opens.

The World's Fair management has adopted a permanent material to be used in the construction of some of the important statuary at the World's

Fair, to preserve it from ten to fifteen years. According to the League's plan, this will give ample time to replace the more popular pieces in bronze and thus retain them for all time.

The League has now under investigation the garbage problem. Correspondence has been entered into with nearly every city in the world, in order to know what has been done in regard to that matter elsewhere. The contract for reducing the garbage in St. Louis will expire in November, 1904, and it is desired that the city secure as good a contract for such work as is possible. The St. Louis Sanitary Commission, recently created by special ordinance, has asked the League's coöperation, and the Public Sanitation Committee of the League is now at work preparing the data, collected by the League, in convenient form.

Tree planting in the city has been given careful consideration and a full legal opinion on the matter has just been made to the officers of the League by its attorneys.

The matter of cab charges has been given careful consideration, and every means will be taken to see that visitors to this city, within the next year, are protected in the matter of exorbitant cab charges.

An anti-spitting ordinance has been enacted, and through the efforts of the League several prosecutions have taken place. This ordinance was introduced before the organization of the League, but had been held in committee for over six months when the League discovered it, and after much diligent work, secured its passage.

DIFFICULTIES IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT AND HOW TO MEET THEM

(Extracts from a paper prepared for the Sterling, Kansas, Sorosis, by Ada B. Gaskell).

Upon appointment to prepare a paper on this subject, I wrote for aid to The American League for Civic Improvement, and received the following in response:

"We believe that a study group—for the study of civic improvement subjects; some adequate organization—a federation of the clubs and other public-spirited bodies in the town, or a new civic improvement league, a campaign of education by means of club papers, addresses, lectures, circulation of literature, parlor conferences, but above all else by means of the newspapers, a carefully worked out study of the needs and possibilities of your own community—a civic program; these four are the fundamentals absolutely essential in some form or other if the difficulties are to be overcome and the broadest and best results secured."

To this advice I do not need to add, but as the experience of one club is always helpful to every other, I will give that of the Sterling Sorosis.

About a year ago an enthusiastic member proposed that we work for a city library, and each one give a pledge to do what she could. Enthusiasm is just as contagious as smallpox; every one exposed is almost sure to catch it. A committee was appointed to secure a place for the books and solicit subscriptions to buy them; these two things being considered as equally essential to a library as are the two parts to a pair of shears. A new city hall was in process of erection and permission was obtained from the city council to place the library there, fuel and rent free, and open it to the public two days each week. About $200 was subscribed and, the certainty of being able to found a library being thus assured, other organizations and individuals were invited to coöperate; after a few preliminary meetings the Sterling Library Association was formed; the library has now upwards of 1,000 volumes, a large proportion of which are valuable reference works, and the association holds $800 in the bank for further expenditure. The money has been raised mostly by subscription, but partly by membership fees, and by entertainments gotten up by committees appointed by the association for that purpose. Independently of these sources the library has received 115 books from Sorosis and $37, the proceeds of a dramatic entertainment, given by the C. Z.'s, a social club of twelve young ladies. Every six months fifty excellent books are obtained from the State Traveling Library. Until recently librarian's services have been gratuitous.

During the street carnival a rest room was provided, fitted up with all toilet conveniences and lunch tables which greatly added to the comfort and enjoyment of women with young children who came from long distances in the country.

Another improvement undertaken was the riddance of tobacco-spitting on the sidewalks. Posters were pasted down on the walks and also put up in conspicuous places like stores and offices. In some large cities a fine of $5 and even $500 has been imposed. At the rate of $5 per expectoration, the appearance of many places would indicate that if a man did not, as the advertisements have it, tobacco-spit his life away, he would spit away his fortune in a very short time. We thought that an encouraging word from the newspapers and a bit of pleasantry on our part, now and then, would accomplish our object less expensively and quite as effectually. With this in view one member of Sorosis facetiously drew a picture of the city in the future with barrel-like cuspidors on the sidewalks for the accommodation of tobacco-users, and another wrote the following parody, apropos of the poster:

The shades of night were falling fast
As through a Kansas city passed
A youth who saw, all fresh and nice,
A poster with this strange device—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

His brow was sad; and in his cheek
A quid so big he scarce could speak;
It seemed to be on ev'ry tongue,—
On ev'ry passing breeze 'twas flung,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

He walked up Broadway then down Main;
To right and left and right again:

A CALIFORNIA BIG TREE

But still those spectral letters shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

"Heed the poster," an old man said;
"Dark lowered the tempest overhead
Of wrathful, suffering Sterling dames
As they beheld what stuck to their trains,"
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

"Heed the poster," a maiden said;
"What are these words whereon you tread,"
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

"Beware the vile Indian weed,
For you know whence it doth proceed;"
This was the maiden's last good night;
Her words rang on till out of sight,—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

A tobacco pouch stuffed full and sound
Half-buried in the road was found,
As a teamster at break of day
Heard shouted each foot of the way,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

There in the twilight cold and gray,
All gilded but battered it lay;
And from a maid serene and far,
A voice fell like a falling star—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

Our efforts have resulted in decided improvement, and as far as I can learn have been as successful as the $5 fine method.

The last attempt in city improvement has been the care of the city parks; the city council at its last meeting having granted permission to Sorosis to disburse the funds appropriated for that purpose.

Perhaps some will criticize me for having said so little about difficulties, but my observation has been that if you don't look for them, nine times out of ten you will never meet them. I would therefore paraphrase Sojourner Truth's famous advice to suffragists—"Don't talk so much about your rights, but jes go long and take 'em," with, Don't talk so much about difficulties, but jes go long and work.

TO PRESERVE THE BIG TREES

The agitation for the preservation of the Calaveras groves of big trees of California, referred to in this department of the January CHAUTAUQUAN, has assumed national proportions with good hope of success. A bill providing for the purchase of two thousand acres of these trees and nine hundred acres surrounding them has been reported favorably by the Public Lands Committee in the house of representatives and now awaits the permission of Speaker Cannon to bring the matter to a vote. The senate has heretofore shown its favor of this proposition by voting for preservation at various sessions, and it is believed that a favorable vote in the house would be repeated in the senate. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has had a representative at Washington looking after the interests of this movement to save the trees and make a government park out of them.

Mrs. Lovell White of the California Outdoor Art League has devoted her energies to this achievement. Eight state federations of Women's Clubs, a great many special women's clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other societies have joined in petitions to the president in favor of the project. It is said that 1,400,000 names appear on these petitions. Twenty state councils have been organized consisting of many influential men and

women who have written to senators and congressmen to get their pledges in behalf of the project. President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress in favor of it.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

The Sociology Club of Hyde Park, Chicago, High School suggests interesting possibilities in the matter of enlisting students of secondary schools in the study of social problems.

Organized some years ago this club first sought opportunities for social service in the neglected districts of this great city. After a year or two of giving and visiting the club, came to a realization of mistakes due to the all too common ignorance of fundamental social principles. With the ready adaptability of American students the young people undertook the study of principles. The result is a saner sympathy, a broader vision of possibilities, a truer social feeling.

The meetings are held weekly in the high school building at the close of the day's classroom work. With students and instructors as members, the planning of programs and management of club affairs is wholly in the hands of the student officers and committee workers. With a simple form of organization, small fee and a welcome to both student and faculty members of the school this club furnishes the common meeting ground for all interested in the social interests of both school and city.

Last year the club considered problems of the ideal school. Student members made careful investigations of conditions in various schools, presented papers and conducted discussions, many of which were worthy the attention of all sympathetic students of school life.

The frank comradeship in the study of school problems was admirably shown by the freedom with which students and instructors discussed ethical and administrative problems of school life ordinarily judged from two opposed view-points. A sincere desire for truth led to the formulation of high ideals and to a manly recognition of diverse opinions.

In the course of the year as reported by the secretary the club considered some problems of their own school looking to more ideal conditions, by means of papers and discussions uponsuch as the following topics: "Study Periods," "Examinations," "Marking Systems," "Written Excuses," "Athletics," "Optional Studies," Fraternities and Sororities" "The School City," "Noon Luncheons." Only those in close touch with modern student life can properly value the social significance of earnest minded discussion of such topics in a meeting where the young people are willing to speak freely even of unfortunate features of school life. The year's work also included addresses upon "The Beginnings of Civic Improvement" and "The Destiny of Races," with visits to the Drainage Canal, the McCormick Reaper Works and the South Chicago Steel Works.

During the present year the club has considered some problems of the ideal city especially as illustrated by current discussion in their own community. "The Street Car Strike," a debate with first hand material secured through interviews with both employers and strikers; "Capital Punishment," opposed because of its failure as a correctiveagent; "Newspapers: Their Equipment and Work;" "The South Park Improvement Association:" a mock trial and a study of the courts; "Social Settlements," and "The American League for Civic Improvement," and a few visits to public institutions have made up the program. During the remainder of the year special attention will be given, because of local conditions, to parks and libraries, with the expectation of the club being able to exert some helpful influence along these two lines. "The Home Libraries," "Public Libraries," and "The School as a Library Center," will be discussed. "The Great Civic Awakening" will be presented by a representative of the American League for Civic Improvement to show the relation between the work of the club and the national betterment movement.

The programs are planned by Irene H. Kawin, president, and Albert Allen, secretary-treasurer, with student committee workers, and Professor W. R. Mitchell as faculty advisor whose enthusiastic interest and wholesome counsel have been thoroughly appreciated.

The club suggests the formation of similar organizations in other high schools, and through its officers, who may be addresed in care of Hyde Park High School, will extend all possible aid to any interested students or instructors. May this closing statement from Mabelle Todd, secretary last year, be the thought to inspire many club groups in other cities:

"We desire to have part in the problems of the community and to be counted as among those who have desires for higher ideals for the home, the school and the state."

SCHOOL CHILDREN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUES

The formation of improvement leagues among the school children of Springfield, Missouri, received unusual encouragement from the personal attention given by Mayor H. E. Mellete and Superintendent Jonathan Fairbanks. These gentlemen visited every school in turn, explaining the hopes of the improvement workers and inviting the organized coöperation of the boys and girls. These presentations resulted in a group of school leagues which have cultivated public sentiment and formed the

medium through which the mayor and superintendent of schools could spread their ideals of civic cleanliness and beauty.

The following extract from the minutes of one of those leagues is of interest:

A meeting of the Junior Civic Improvement League was held at Campbell School, January 13.

A motion was made to appoint a committee for making amendments to our present constitution.

The reports from all the rooms were given and and it was found that

No. 8 had 12 members.
No. 7 had 17 members.
No. 6 had 18 members.
No. 5 had 8 members.

The meeting was called to order by the president, then the roll call, and fifteen minutes for business.

The motion was then made to adjourn.

Signed,
H. E. Pickering, Pres.
G. Mack, Sec'y.

The league in this school is working under the following constitution which may easily be adapted for use in other cities:

CONSTITUTION OF THE JUNIOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be the Junior Civic Improvement League.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The object of this Association shall be the improvement of Springfield, Missouri, in health, cleanliness and attractiveness.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Any person may become a member of this Association who shall be attending the Public Schools of this city, or who shall be of school age, by signing the constitution, and the payment of five cents.

Section 2. All members agree to do all in their power to promote the object of this society by informing their neighbors of the purpose of the Association and soliciting them to become members of the same and especially in the case of cleanliness and improvement of their own grounds, walks and alleys adjacent.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be the same as usually pertain to those offices.

Section 2. The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall make provision for public meetings and attend to the general business of the Association and arrange programs, etc.

Section 3. These officers shall be elected at the first meeting of the Association in each year and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Section 4. The Association shall hold one meeting in each month and at such other times as may be called by the President.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. The members of this Association agree to do all in their power to protect song birds within the city limits and to prevent cruel treatment of all dumb animals.

PLANTS AS A FACTOR IN HOME ADORNMENT

At this season of the year authoritative advice and information regarding plants for home adornment is in demand. Attention is therefore called to a very valuable reprint from the year book of the department of Agriculture for 1902 bearing the title quoted. The subject is presented by L. C. Corbett, horticulturist, of the bureau of plant industry, and covers topics such as the esthetic value of plants, the planting of a place, general arrangement of shrubs and trees, specific arrangement of decorative plants and cultural suggestions. Planting plan, walks and drives, the greensward, use of shrubs, masking of walks and drives, deciduous trees, evergreen trees and shrubs, hardy perennial grasses, permanent vines, annual vines, emergency planting, preparation and fertilization of the soil, pruning and planting trees and shrubs, maintenance of a greensward. Illustrations and detailed plots of planting add to the practical character of this pamphlet.

WASHINGTON ALLEYS

The national capital, for which such elaborate plans of beautification are in process, has been stirred over the revelations made by Jacob A. Riis concerning its alleys and negro hovels. Mr. Riis appeared before the senate and house committees on the District of Columbia, and in an address at the annual meeting of the associated charities said:

"I am not easily discouraged, but I confess I was surprised at the sights I saw in the national capital. You people of Washington have alley after alley filled with people that you do not know. There are 298 of these blind alleys. They tell me that the death-rate among the negro babies born in them is 457 out of every 1,000 before they grow to be a year old. Nowhere in the civilized world have I seen such a thing as that. These people live in pigsties because some man would rather have twenty-five per cent profit than keep his soul. The blame lies with the man who owns the house, but equally with the community which permits him to use his house for such ends."

NOTES

The Public Education Association of Philadelphia is promoting school gardens for Philadelphia. For a public meeting in February Herbert D. Heminway of Hartford and Mrs. Henry Parson of the children's school farm in DeWitt Clinton Park, New York, were announced. The *Public Ledger* gave a three-column review of the American Park and Outdoor Art pamphlet on school gardens to arouse interest in the matter.

The following is a list of the commercial bodies now identified with the National Municipal League: Board of Trade, Dayton, Ohio; Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Indiana; Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Florida; Board of Trade, Jersey City, New Jersey; Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.; Board of Trade, Little Rock, Ark.; Board of Trade, Oakland, Cal.; Board of Trade, Pasadena, Cal.; Board of Trade, Reading, Pa.; Board of Trade, Saginaw, Mich.; Board of Trade, Washington, D. C.; Board of Trade, Wilmington, Del.; Business Men's Association, Butte, Mont.; Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Ore.; Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.; Chamber of Commerce, Fresno, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Chamber of Commerce, West Superior, Wis.; Commercial Club, Dallas, Texas; Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind.; Commercial Club, New Albany, Ind.; Commercial Club, Louisville, Ky.; Commercial Club, Newton, Kan.; Commercial Club, St. Paul, Minn.; Merchants' Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Elmira, N. Y., has a Current Topics club numbering over 125 of its leading business and professional men, young and old, who hold eight meetings each season for the discussion of important current topics. Each pays three dollars per year, which entitles him to the supper and to participation in the discussions. The club meets in the Association Building, the large social room supplying a comfortable place. The topics for this season include "Industrial Betterment," "The Relation of the Criminal to the State," "The Question of the Public School," "American Supremacy in the Far East," the speakers being drawn from various parts of the country, many of them being prominent in political, professional, and business affairs.

For the season of 1903 the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, distributed 153,705 packages of seeds, a larger number than ever before; 132,095 went to pupils in Cleveland Public Schools, 5,700 packages to other local organizations and 15,910 to organizations and institutions in different parts of the country. 25,000 Cleveland homes were thus reached, and the money received from seed sales, one cent per package, paid the expenses of the association, including flower show prizes, a test garden in Rockwell schoolyard, an exhibition garden, Goodrich House window boxes and excess in cost of bulbs ordered from Holland.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association and The American League for Civic Improvement conducted a "Social Service Evening" at the rooms of the American Institute of Social Service, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, on Friday, February 19, 1904. Mr. J. Horace McFarland spoke on "The Harrisburg Experience Up To Date," illustrating with lantern slides; Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff spoke on "Coördination, an Essential Element in Improvement Work;" Mrs. Conde Hamlin spoke on "Woman's Part in Improvement Work."

A Civic Art League is being organized in Erie, Pennsylvania. The Women's Club inaugurated the movement by bringing J. Horace McFarland from Harrisburg for a lecture, and Architect C. P. Cody has been authorized to select fifty men by whom permanent organization will be effected. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Woman's Club, Board of Trade and other organizations will unite to secure coöperation in beautifying the city on plans and suggestions prepared by those who have made the subject a close study.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco publishes monthly a twelve-page paper called the *Merchants' Association Review*, 6,000 copies, for free distribution to members and others interested in municipal affairs. The issue of February, 1904, is devoted largely to civil service matters connected with the city administration, the association having brought action which estopped an alleged attempt to violate the charter by removing civil service men employed by the city.

The "Handbook of the National Municipal League, 1904," recently issued in excellent form, contains an historical sketch of the League, list of meetings, programs of meetings, titles of the publications of the League and list of authors of papers, constitution and by laws; officers, committees and members with postoffice addresses.

The Municipal Association of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a pamphlet on "Good City Government" dealing particularly with the danger of partisanship in the administration of the public schools and favoring the school code prepared by the chamber of commerce.

A Chicago graduate of Yale has offered $10,000 to endow a chair of municipal civics at the university. The condition under which the endowment is given is that students shall be instructed in the details of the government of a great city, making a study of the administrative work in the principal cities of America and Europe.

"A Freer City—A Plea for Municipal Home Rule," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, which appeared in the *Yale Review* for February, 1904, has been reprinted in pamphlet form for the National Municipal League.

"The Abuses of Public Advertising," the first of a series of papers by Charles Mulford Robinson, appears in *The Atlantic* for March.

The next annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at St. Louis, June 9, 10, and 11.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, OLD AND NEW

1. Roll-call: Give a fact or figure about the City of Washington, its history or its activities.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to analyze briefly the interrelation of the civic topics in the April CHAUTAUQUAN: "Washington, Old and New," "Art Training for Citizenship," "American Sculptors and Their Art," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Highways and Byways," etc.
3. Map Drill: Use maps to show relation of Washington to the original territory of the United States and the enormously larger country of today; also maps showing the original plans of L'Enfant, the present Washington, and the projected improvements. (Send fifteen cents to P. S. Eustis, Adams and Franklin streets, Chicago, for large map showing territorial growth of the United States; see "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia.")
4. Summary: Epitomize article on "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, in the April CHAUTAUQUAN.
5. Paper: "The Story of Washington" (see "History of the United States," by John Bach McMasters, and reference list).
6. Paper; "Foundations of Civic Beauty" (see "The Site of the City" and "The Street Plan" in Robinson's "The Improvement of Towns and Cities").
7. Paper: "The Washington Plan—As It Was, and As It Will Be" (if possible make a few charts or rough outline sketches, and pass around pictures taken from "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia").
8. A Study of Contrasts (compare Washington with your nearest large city, noting width of streets, area, underground trolleys, etc.)
9. Address: "The Significance of the Washington Plan—to the nation, to other American cities, to our own city."
10. Discussion: What Practical Lessons Should We Learn from our Own City, and How Shall We Use the Lessons?
11. Symposium: Brief papers or talks on the municipal government, diplomatic corps, literary people, the libraries, historic buildings, the schools, the art, the museums, etc., of Washington.
12. Personal Experiences: Brief talks by members who have visited Washington.

READING LIST

"Papers Relating to the Improvement of Washington, D. C." "Park Improvement Papers" (Senate). "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia," edited by Charles Moore (Senate Report, 166, 1902.) "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks (Century Company). "Pictures of City of Washington in the Past," by S. C. Busey (Ballantyne). "National Capitol, Its Architecture, Art and History," by G. C. Hazelton, Jr. (Lowdermilk). "Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," compiled by W. W. Cox (Government Printing Office). "Congressional Directory (obtain through congressmen). "Washington: The Capital City," by R. R. Wilson (Lippincott). "Washington," by Charles B. Todd (Putnam). "Guides" issued by Rand, McNally & Co., K. W. Abbott ("Trolley Trips in Fascinating Washington") Brooklyn *Eagle* and others. See "Poole's Index" and "Readers' Guide to Periodicals" for magazine articles.

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

February 1.—William H. Taft succeeds Elihu Root as secretary of war. The senate passes a naturalization treaty with Haiti.

2.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, declares martial law at Cripple Creek ended.

3.—In an address before the New York Union League Club, Elihu Root pays a strong tribute to President Roosevelt.

4.—The call for the Prohibition national convention is issued.

5.—North Carolina state Republican convention endorses President Roosevelt.

6.—Washington authorities decide to take action looking to an end of present unsettled state of affairs in San Domingo.

7.—Baltimore swept by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $100,000,000.

8.—Interstate Commerce Commission upholds immigrant pool between railroads.

9.—Secretary Hay addresses a note to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, asking them to join in a note to Russia to the effect that the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized.

10.—Count Cassini officially announces to the government at Washington the beginning of war between Russia and Japan.

11.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war between Japan and Russia.

14.—Orders from Washington are received at Colon to send a battalion of marines to San Domingo.

17.—Louisiana state Republican convention endorses President Roosevelt and pledges him support for nomination at Chicago.

19.—By the explosion of a carload of dynamite twenty-five men are killed at Jackson, Utah.

20.—By a vote of 60 to 15 the Porto Rican assembly demands statehood or independence.

Perry S. Heath resigns as secretary of the Republican national committee.

23.—Senate passes the Panama Canal treaty by a vote of 66 to 14.

26.—Business center of Rochester, N. Y., damaged $4,000,000 by fire. August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Samuel A. Groff and Diller B. Groff are found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government. President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting into effect the Panama Canal treaty; formal ratifications are exchanged by Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla.

27.—Capitol of Wisconsin destroyed by fire; loss $900,000. August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz and Diller B. Groff sentenced to two years in prison and fined $10,000; Samuel A. Groff is given chance for a new trial.

FOREIGN

February 1.—The Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty is signed at Rome. Uruguayan rebels win a victory over government forces.

2.—English parliament opens; Austen Chamberlain, as a leader of the house of commons, defends the fiscal policy of his father, Joseph Chamberlain.

3.—Russian fleet sails from Port Arthur. The Servian cabinet resigns.

7.—Reported that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken off.

8.—Russia lands troops in Korea; Japan seizes Russian merchant vessels at Masampho.

9.—Russia and Japan issue official statements of their positions. Russians lose two warships in an encounter with the Japanese at Chemulpo. Five Russian ships are disabled at Port Arthur.

11.—The emperor of Japan issues a formal declaration of war. England issues proclamation of neutrality.

13.—Skirmish is reported between Russians and Japanese on the Yalu River.

14.—France declares her neutrality in the Russo-Japanese war.

16.—Reported that 600 Russian soldiers are frozen while on their way across Lake Baikal. Denmark enters into a treaty of arbitration with Holland.

17.—Japan agrees to Secretary Hay's note concerning the neutralization of China, excepting Manchuria.

19.—Secretary Hay receives Russia's formal recognition of neutrality of China outside of Manchuria. Dowager Empress of China reported dead.

20.—Reports of a general war cause panic on the Paris Bourse.

21.—Russia loses 2,500 soldiers in battle on the Yalu River. Dominican rebels are defeated in a battle lasting ten days.

23.—Reported that a battle has been fought at Port Arthur. Japan lands troops at Chemulpo.

26.—General advance of Japanese troops.

28.—Vladivostok is besieged by Japanese. Japan lands 20,000 troops at Chemulpo.

OBITUARY

February 2.—William C. Whitney, formerly secretary of the navy, dies in New York.

9.—Erastus Wiman dies at his home on Staten Island.

4.—Adolph Schwarzman, founder and editor of *Puck*, dies in Brooklyn.

15.—Marcus A. Hanna dies in Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Characteristics of the late Marcus A. Hanna (Ask members to give three-minute talks on Hanna as a typical American, peace maker between labor and capital, representative of American plutocracy, business man, politician, presidential possibility, personal characteristics, anecdotes, etc.; compare with careers of the late W. C. Whitney and Erastus Wiman.
2. Address: The Menace of Mormonism.
3. Papers: (*a*) Russian Claims on American Friendship; (*b*) Significance of Secretary Hay's Diplomacy Regarding the Neutralization of China; (*c*) How the Panama Canal Will be Financed, and Conditions under which the United States Will Construct It; (*d*) The Cotton Market as an Industrial Factor; (*e*) Lessons of the Baltimore Fire.
4. Readings: (*a*) From "Why People Disbelieve the Newspapers," by Edward Bok (*World's Work* for March, 1904); (*b*) From "Fire Insurance Rates and Methods," by Walter C. Betts (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for November, 1903); (*c*) From "A Sioux Indian's First Impressions of Civilization," by Charles A. Eastman (*Harper's* for March, 1904); (*d*) From "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April).
5. Debate: Resolved, That Annexation to the United States is the best method for solving the San Domingo problem.

FOREIGN

1. Progress of the War in the Far East (appoint a member to summarize authenticated events to date).
2. Papers: (*a*) Review of the decision of The Hague tribunal regarding payment of Venezuelan claims; (*b*) Review of Anglo-Italian (February 1) and Denmark-Holland (February 16) arbitration treaties; (*c*) The alleged "Yellow Peril" in Asia; (*d*) Panama's Organization as a Republic (with character sketch of President Amador).
3. Readings: (*a*) From "Why Japan Resists Russia," by Kogoro Takahira, Japanese minister to the United States (*North American Review* for March, 1904); (*b*) From "The Queen of Quelparte," by Archer Butler Hulbert (Little, Brown & Co.), which first appeared as a serial in THE CHAUTAUQUAN July, August and September, 1901; (*c*) From "A Handbook of Modern Japan," by Ernest W. Clement (A. C. McClurg & Co.); (*d*) From "Saxon and Slav," by Frederic Austin Ogg (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, October, 1902, to June, 1903); (*e*) From "Russian Development of Manchuria," by Consul H. B. Miller (*National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1904).
4. Symposium of War Prophets. Appoint members to prophesy the outcome from the standpoint of Russia, Japan, Korea, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and the United States, etc.

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

SYSTEMATIC INSTEAD OF HAPHAZARD READING

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1903-04, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading which will help persons to understand the times in which we live. The course consists of the leading serial topics entitled "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence," together with the series grouped about these "key topics" entitled "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

The brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word, education along lines that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comments on the current events with special reference to the "key topics," "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to substitute for haphazard this systematic reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course serials named above: "Racial Composition of the American People," "The Civic Renascence," "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops or stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The programs outlined each month will be based upon the "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence" with the idea of bringing out the interpretation of vital topics of current interest.

I

1. Summary: Article on "City Life, Crime and Poverty," by John R. Commons in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
2. Discussion: The Cost of Municipal Crime and Poverty.
3. Readings: (*a*) From "The Twentieth-Century City," by Josiah Strong; (*b*) From "Immigration number" of *Charities*, New York, February 6, 1904; (*c*) From "Americans in Process," by Robert A. Woods (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); (*d*) From "Charity and Correction," Chapter XV in "The Social Spirit in America," by C. R. Henderson (Scott, Foresman & Co.)
4. Paper: What American Cities May Gain From Making Use of the Native Arts and Customs of Immigrants.
5. Symposium: Proposed Remedies for Crime and Poverty in Cities (police, education, charity bureaus, social settlements, institutional churches, temperance saloons, tenement laws, etc.).

II

1. Summary: Article on "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
2. Discussion: Civic Significance of Plans for the Capital City.
3. Readings: (*a*) From "Modern Civic Art," by Charles Mulford Robinson (Putnams); (*b*) From "Washington Fifty Years Hence," by E. F. Baldwin, *Outlook*, 70:817; (*c*) From "Art Training for Citizenship," by Rho Fisk Zueblin in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Paper: Back Alleys and What to Do With Them.
5. Local Application of Washington Principles. Ask architects and others to present sketches and plans of beautifying for discussion. Additional program material may be found in "Civic Progress Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," etc., on other pages of this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

[Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.]

C. L. S. C. Round Table

THE CLASS OF 1904

As frail human nature is prone to procrastinate, it will not be surprising if at this time a goodly number of members of 1904 are sitting up o' nights in order to finish their reading and graduate with the class. We remind these and some others who have been hard pressed, that no examination stands in the way, and that the reading of the four years' books and required magazine articles is the only requirement for graduation. We hope that the St. Louis Exposition will tempt some from the far west to come eastward and continue their journey to Chautauqua. It would be pleasant to have a Pacific coast contingent added to the nearer sections of the country which are sure to be well represented. The following letter from the class treasurer explains various matters about which all members will want to be informed:

My Dear Classmates:—

I am glad to report some very encouraging letters from members of 1904 and pleasant evidence that many are looking forward to our graduation exercises at Chautauqua this summer. As several inquiries have come regarding a class badge, I would mention that we have a white ribbon badge with the name "Lewis Miller" and class numerals printed on it in rose. The price of the badge is ten cents. We discussed the question of a class pin, but there seemed to be very good reasons why we should not undertake it and the plan was dropped.

May I remind you of our hope at an early date to complete the payment of our quota toward Alumni Hall? The interior of our class-room as given in the accompanying illustration shows that we share this room with the classes of '88 and '96. These classes have already made the room very cosy and attractive, and as soon as we have paid our assesment we shall feel that the room is really ours also. We shall easily raise the amount between now and Recognition Day, if each member will contribute a little, but in this as in every similar enterprise, "he gives twice who gives quickly." We anticipate many pleasant social occasions this summer, and for this reason it has been suggested that each member coming to Chautauqua bring a cup and saucer to help fit out our "corner cupboard." All indications point to a large graduating class and we only regret that any of our classmates must be absent.

Cordially yours,
JOSIE E. HOUSE, treasurer.
1230 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON IMMIGRATION

A very valuable aid to our studies this month is the issue of *Charities* for February 6, 1904, by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City. The number for February 6 is devoted to reports upon the immigrant, and will prove very helpful in developing a circle program. A copy can be secured by sending ten cents to the above address. *Federation*, Broadway, New York City, the organ of the Federation of Charities in New York City, has a fully illustrated number (October, 1903) on the Syrian population in that city. A copy can be secured for ten cents. Reference has also been made to a work entitled "Ethnic Factors in the Population of Boston," by F. A. Bushee. This also is especially commended for its very clear and entertaining analysis of the tendencies of the various races settled in that city. The cost in paper is $1.00 and if the circle's local library does not have this publication, they might provide the amount from their own treasury and present it to the library afterwards. Let each member take one of the nationalities described in this work and report on it. Such a study of national traits will open our eyes to the possibilities of our immigrant brothers.

"The conversion of human material wherever it may be found, and whatever it may be, from lower to higher social values, is coming to be recognized as a work not simply of philanthropy, but of the plainest sort of social economy. In the care of our immigrants we have the opportunity of engaging in this work under the most favorable circumstances, and with the fairest prospect of success ever offered to a people."—*Kate Holladay Claghorn.*

THE STORY-TELLER'S ART

Mr. Bliss Perry in his charming volume, "A Study of Prose Fiction," reminds us that, in our love of light literature, "We are children at bottom, after all is said, children under the story-teller's charm. Nansen's stout-hearted comrades tell stories to one another while the Arctic ice drifts onward with the *Fram;* Stevenson is nicknamed The Tale-Teller by the brown-limbed Samoans; Chinese Gordon reads a story while waiting—hopelessly waiting—at Khartoum. What matter who performs the miracle that opens for us the doors of the wonder world? . . . No matter, if only the miracle is wrought; if we look out with new eyes upon the many-featured, habitable world; if we are thrilled by the pity and the beauty of this life of ours, itself brief as a tale that is told; if we learn

1904 CLASS-ROOM IN ALUMNI HALL

to know men and women better, and to love them more."

This month we come under the spell of the story-teller in our "Provincial Types in American Fiction," and perhaps no more helpful plan for reviewing can be offered than to note a few of the many admirable hints which Mr. Perry gives in the "Study" referred to above. A group of these suggestions bearing upon character study especially was given in last month's Round Table and we add here three other groups, dealing with the plot, the setting of the story and the author.

The Plot:

1. What are the main lines of action in the story? 2. How many leading characters are there? 3. Note the incidents which are introduced simply to inform the reader, either as to what is going on, or to give him further insight into the nature of the characters. 4. Discriminate between such explanatory incidents and those which really develop the characters themselves. 5. What stage of the story marks its climax? 6. Is the climax seemingly brought about by some trifling incident as often happens? 7. Has the story a subordinate plot? If so, what is its character? Does it simply reflect the main plot or is it necessary in order to justify some feature of the main plot or is it merely introduced to give variety?

The Setting of the Story:

1. Have the incidents of the story a historical background? If so, how far is this background true to the facts? 2. Is the "local color" faithful, that is, true to conditions characteristic of the locality where the scene of the story is laid? 3. Do the characters and incidents deal especially with a certain general class, *i. e.*, the rich, the poor, the army, some special racial group, etc.? 4. What is the relation of natural scenery to the story? Is given much prominence? Has it close connection with the action of the story? Has it any direct effect upon the characters themselves? 5. Is the setting of the story so important as to give a unity to it?

The Author:

1. Who is the author? 2. What has been his experience of life? 3. What sort of people has he known? 4. Does he impress you as a thinker? 5. How does he compare with some of his contemporaries in this respect? 6. How does he express emotion? 7. Is he skilful in describing actual scenes and events? 8. Is he equally so in depicting personality? 9. Has he a tendency to represent the world of mystery? 10. Does he strive to show a connection between natural phenomena and spiritual forces? 11. Has he a sense of

BUSTS OF HUMBOLDT AND SCHILLER
In Central Park New York City. Gifts of German Citizens.

humor? How shown? 12. Has he sympathy?

Four of the longer stories are assigned in our weekly programs to be studied after this method? one each week. All members should be prepared to discuss the story in question—each member having noted for himself answers to the questions given in the three groups above. Additional interest will be felt from week to week in comparing a given story with that of the previous lesson. If desired some of the shorter stories might be assigned to certain members to give still other opportunities for comparison.

AN EVENING WITH AMERICAN SCULPTORS

The essential thing in the study of art is, of course, to see the works which are discussed. We may read volumes of other people's views about a given picture or statue but unless we study the actual object described and feel its qualities for ourselves, such discussion is to very little purpose. Unfortunately there are many great works of art which most of us can never hope to see, but on the other hand, such admirable reproductions of these masterpieces are now available that some real appreciation of their distinctive qualities is possible to the earnest student.

We have included in the Round Table this month a few suggestive questions entitled "Who's Who in American Sculpture." Familiarity with the names of our sculptors and their works is a necessary background to the study of their style. But there must follow, of course, actual acquaintance with the photographs themselves as the next and most important step. In this connection we have outlined a plan for an "Evening with American Sculptors" suggested by some successful experiments tried by the circle at Canandaigua, New York.

Secure some extra copies of THE CHAUTAUQUAN and cut out every picture in the articles on "American Sculptors." Mount these illustrations on stiff paper, first cutting off the name of the sculptor and the title of the work, both of which should be written on the back. The pictures should then be fastened upon a wall. Perhaps the most convenient way would be to pin them to a sheet or to some dark background which may be hung up for that purpose. Each picture should be numbered and the members

of the circle would be expected to write on numbered sheets of paper the correct name and title of every illustration. The pictures being then distributed among the guests, the next exercise might consist in replacing them in groups arranged chronologically, each artist's works, of course, being placed together. A committee should decide beforehand what plan of grouping would be most effective, and prepare small placards which may be placed at different points on the background as a guide to the members of the circle, each one of whom in turn must fasten up his picture in the right group. When the pictures are again in place the exercise might be closed with a brief talk by some artist or other selected leader, calling attention to the most striking features of the exhibit, as it illustrates the development of American sculpture. Portraits of the sculptors may be included to advantage in this exhibit and extra illustrations from the magazine articles mentioned by Miss Spencer in her bibliographies.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN SCULPTURE

1. Give the artist and location of the following statues: Nathan Hale, Peter Cooper, John Harvard, Sir Peter Teasle.

2. What sculptor made a bronze group to the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly? Where is it?

3. Who was our first sculptor to win reputation in Europe? What is his most famous statue?

4. Who designed the bronze doors for the capitol depicting scenes from the life of Columbus?

5. Who was the sculptor of the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago?

6. Who was the author of "Cleopatra"? Where is it? What circumstance has given it special prominence?

7. Who made the first equestrian statue in Boston? Whom did it commemorate and where does it stand?

8. Whose statue of Farragut occupies a place in Madison Square, New York?

9. Whose statue of Washington stands on the steps of the sub-treasury in Wall street, New York?

10. What statue has recently been presented to Columbia University?

11. What two men exerted a formative influence upon American art by breaking away from classic models?

12. Who designed the bronze doors for the capitol showing the civil and military life of Washington?

13. Who made the equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square, New York?

14. Who has commemorated the work of Dr. Gallaudet in behalf of deaf children?

15. Whose work is the statue of "The Pilgrim" in Central Park, New York?

16. Who is the author of the Milmore Memorial? Where is it situated?

NOTES

"If you meet the problems of each day squarely, you march. If you accept any solution as good enough, you drop."

An appreciative message from the circle at Okolona, Mississippi, is this: "We have studied THE CHAUTAUQUAN magazine for six years and are more than pleased with each number. We follow the programs for local circles, as they are splendid and of interest to all."

A recent addition to books on American sculpture is "American Masters of Sculpture," by Charles H. Caffin. The book, as suggested by the title-page, consists of "brief appreciations of some American sculptors and of some phases of sculpture in America." Typical works of these artists are discussed in some detail and the full-page illustrations, of which the volume includes more than thirty, help the reader to a fuller acquaintance with the subject.

The Addison Moore Circle of New Haven, Conn., now known as the "Whitney" Circle, who contributed the drawings of the "Historical Man" and "Woman," have recently sent ten dollars for a "square" in the new Hall of Philosophy. One of the members writes, "I hope to stand on this square the next time I visit Chautauqua." We are quite sure that other squares from other circles will also offer her their hospitality. Which circles will be heard from next?

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MAY

APRIL 29-MAY 6—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Bahamas and the Caribbees."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II—concluded.

MAY 6-13—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

MAY 13-20—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

MAY 20-27—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

APRIL 29-MAY 6—

1. Map Review of West Indies including also relation of islands to the geology of the Caribbean (see "The West Indies," by Fiske in "Story of the Nations," chap. II).
2. Roll-call: Reports on the people of the West Indies—Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Negroes, Hindus, natives (see above reference and Kingsley's "At Last").
3. Papers: The Story of Haiti (see "In the Wake of Columbus," by Ober, and other references in bibliography); The Pirates of the West Indies (see bibliography).
4. Readings: Kingsley's description of the asphalt lake in Trinidad in "At Last," chap. VIII; also from "The High Woods," chap. VII, or from other available books mentioned in bibliography.
5. Review of Captain Mahan's articles on the strategic value of the West Indies (see *Harper's*, 95:680 also *McClure's*, 12:110).
6. Study of Howells's "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 6-13—

1. Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in "Highways and Byways."
2. Discussion of American sculptors; answers to "Who's Who" questions (see Round Table).
3. Brief biographical papers on W. D. Howells, Miss Wilkins and Miss Jewett, Thomas Nelson Page and F. Hopkinson Smith. (See Poole's index for references.)
4. Readings: Anecdotes of authors represented in "Provincial Types in American Fiction."
5. Brief biographical papers on Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Charles Egbert Craddock, Mark Twain, Bret Harte.
6. Study of "The Grandissimes" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 13-20

1. Roll-call: Reports on current events.
2. Brief reports by different members on the following nationalities as noted in "Ethnic Factors of the Population of Boston": Irish, Jews, Italians, Negroes, Scandinavians, English Speaking Peoples, or studies of these same races in "Seventh Special Report of Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1894," or in "The City Wilderness" (see also paragraph in Round Table).
3. Reading: Selections from "Ten Years War," by Jacob Riis, and from "The Library Shelf," or from "Children of the People" in Christmas *Century*.
4. Paper: Tenement House Conditions in Our Own Locality. If the city is a large one, two papers might be assigned, one on the tenements and the other on the nationalities who inhabit them.
5. Special study of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 20-27—

1. Review of lesson in Racial Composition.
2. Papers: Instances of the Mob Spirit in this Country Previous to the Civil War (see American histories and especially "The Riotous Career of the Knownothings," by John Bach MacMaster, *Forum*, 10:524 (July, 1894); Recent Manifestations of the Mob Spirit (see pamphlet "The Mob Spirit in America," reports of addresses given at Chautauqua in 1903. It can be secured from the Chautauqua Office for 25 cents; these addresses were also published in the *Chautauqua Daily Herald*).
3. Discussion: Is a supply of low grade, cheap labor essential to the preservation of our industries? (see *Charities*, pp. 119, 132, 137); or Debate: Resolved, That an educational test should not be applied to our immigrants (see *Charities*, February 6, 1904, pp. 138-51, also *Century*, 67:466, January, 1904); or on Resolved, That Socialism is the best cure for modern social problems.
4. Quotations from the characters portrayed in "Provincial Types." The circle to guess the character.
5. Special Study of "The Virginian" (see suggestions in Round Table).

THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST WEEK—

1. Map review of West Indies, showing relation of islands to geology of the Caribbean (see "The West Indies," by Fiske, in "Story of the Nations" series, chap. II).
2. Papers: The Pirates of the West Indies; Slavery in the Islands (see bibliography).
3. Reading: Selection from Kingsley's "At Last," chap. VI, describing Hindu immigration to the West Indies, or from chap. VII, "The High Woods."
4. Report: Santo Domingo and its past and present relations to the United States.
5. Roll-call: Reports on the people of the West Indies, Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Negroes, Hindus and natives.
6. Paper: The Story of Haiti (see "The West Indies," also "In the Wake of Columbus," by Ober, and bibliography).
7. Reading: "Toussaint L'Ouverture," by Whittier, and from available books mentioned in bibliography.

SECOND WEEK—

1. Map Review: Experiences of Columbus in the West Indies (see "The West Indies" chap. IV, also "In the Wake of Columbus," by F. A. Ober).
2. Paper: Jamaica, its Government and Resources (see bibliography).
3. Reading: Selection from "Nassau Island," by F. R Stockton, *Scribner's*, 15:13.
4. Papers: Captain Mahan upon the strategic value of the West Indies (see *Harper's*, 95:680, also *McClure's*, 12:110); Volcanic disturbances in West Indies (see bibliography).
5. Reading: Selection from "At Last," chap. VIII, describing the asphalt lake in Trinidad.
6. Roll-call: Products of the West Indies (see bibliography).
7. Summary: Article in *North American Review*, 175: 254, on "Extension of American Influence in the West Indies."

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON APRIL READINGS

'READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. On the northern coast of Colombia. 2. Sir Henry Morgan, 1635-88. Leader of buccaneers. He pillaged parts of Cuba, captured a fort at the mouth of the Chagres River, crossed the isthmus, sacked and burned Panama. Charles II prevented his organizing another expedition. He returned to England, was knighted and later became lieutenant governor of Jamaica. 3. The Suez Canal. 4. A Spanish-American revolutionist, native of Venezuela. An officer in the Spanish army, 1773-82, and served also with the French allies of the United States. He lent his induence to revolutionary movements in Venezuela and was made dictator in 1812. A great earthquake in 1812 aided the cause of the royalists many regarding it as a sign of divine wrath, and Miranda was obliged to withdraw. He died in captivity in Spain. 5 Aspinwall. 6. That part of the Caribbean Sea bordering upon the northeast coast of South America.

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. Their low wages. The Department of Labor found in 1888 that in 22 large cities the average weekly wage was $5.07. 2. Census of 1890 nearly four million. 3. It takes them out of school. They take the place of men who should be at work. Employers using their cheap labor compete unfairly with those who employ men. 4. Because their superintendents often represent labor interests and employers lack confidence in them. The appropriations for them have usually been inadequate to secure the best results. 5. The men used to work twelve hours a day in two shifts. Through organization it was changed to eight hours a day in three shifts without harm to the industry. 6. Out of twenty-two leading colleges, five are giving such courses.

THE LIBRARY SHELF

Professor Zueblin's article on our national capital this month is inspiring in its suggestion of what may be done to beautify American cities. Perhaps, therefore, it is an especially opportune time to look at the reverse of the picture—"darkest Washington," as Mr. Jacob Riis reported it in his address at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities of Washington last December. He said:

"I confess I was not prepared for the sights which I saw here in the national capital. I dare say, like most of you, I had been seeing only the outside of your handsome blocks and lived in the notion that Washington was and is a holiday city, a beautiful city. To find in the very blocks that look so fair on the outside that the core was rotten, just exactly like a bad apple, was a very unpleasant surprise to me. I come from a city that has nothing to boast of in that respect. We have had tenement house commission after tenement house commission point to that slum, as we call it, that tenement house district, in which live three millions of people by this time, and tell us that in that crowd all influences make for unrighteousnsss, that they tend to the corruption of the young. That is an awful indictment for the biggest city in the land. You realize what it means to a country when its biggest city is called a homeless city. . . .

"The alleys in your cities are not simply grade alleys that run through a block, starting in on one side and coming out on the other side. In that case there would be simply a very narrow street with filth and mischief of various kinds in it. But I have seen in no other part of the world the like of what you have here except in the old Mulberry Bend, which we destroyed for that cause in New York, and in Whitechapel in London. There is nothing good in that kind of an alley. The people who live in there are as far off from the life that goes on on the outside as though they did not belong to you. In fact they do not belong to you. Whatever standard you set up outside to live by and to live up to, they do not have. They can do almost what they please in there so

TENEMENT ROOM IN WASHINGTON

Seven persons, youngest two weeks old, living in this one room, 10 x 12 feet.

long as they do not openly break the law. There are 298 such alleys in your city, they tell me, and that the death-rate of the colored babies there is 457 in a thousand—or nearly one-half of the colored babies born there die before they are one year old. There is nowhere and has never been to my knowledge in the civilized world such a showing as that." . . .

"You cannot rob childhood of its rights. When I speak about its rights I mean the inalienable rights of childhood, a home, the right to play that makes

CHICAGO REAR TENEMENTS

the character grow in the child. You cannot rob a child of its childhood and expect by and by to appeal to that child's manhood." . . .

"There are a lot of those shanties in the rear of your good-looking blocks, where the churches stand on the corners and look fine and respectable, and where there are wealthy people. Nobody cleans the yard of that block because it is dark and unwholesome and noisy. You start a campaign against consumption. We have been in it up to our necks for two or three years and let me tell you one of the things we found out. We found out that when the bacillus of consumption was exposed to the direct rays of sunlight it was killed in two minutes—I think that was the time—but in that kind of a foul and nasty place where the sunlight never entered it can live two years."

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO

Another stage of city degeneracy which especially affects our immigrant population is illustrated by Chicago, a prairie city which was supposed to have room for indefinite expansion and so in less danger of a serious tenement house problem. How insidiously a tenement district can be filled up by the avarice of a slum landlord is shown in the accompany photograph where we see almost the entire space behind the brick tenements covered by wooden structures where the overcrowding is appalling. From the volume on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago," published by the City Homes Association, we quote the following suggestive paragraphs:

"It depended upon this inquiry to show that 628 lots, or thirty-nine per cent of all lots investigated, were covered more than sixty-five per cent, which is the limit in other cities, and that 275 lots or seventeen per cent of all lots, were covered more than eighty per cent." . . .

There were also reported 144 lots covered from ninety to one hundred per cent by dwellings, exclusive of all other buildings. . . . The crowding of houses grows steadily worse in going from the Italian district into the Jewish district. . . .

"Overcrowding on space is done either by building two or three houses on the lot, as has been shown, or by building a single large tenement covering the entire lot." . . .

"If landlords, with greed for profits and economy of ground space, continue to erect such tenements, the city man will soon have new conditions to confront. The factory by day, the tenements by night, will be his environment. By living in the city, man has divorced himself from the soil. He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors and for each one of their children. These restrictions of the crowded tenements become all the more oppressive when they are viewed in the light of the past lives of most of the inhabitants of these crowded districts. Comparing the life of the dweller in the city to that of the olive-grower of Southern Italy, or the plowman of Roumania—the ancestors of many tenement-house dwellers—the hardships of the present are more serious than those of the past; for whatever difficulties life offered, the people still had air to breathe and expanse of earth."

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S APPEAL IN "ALTON LOCKE"

How do these conditions compare with those in England when the Chartists rose in desperation half a century ago? Here is Charles Kingsley's picture of a tailor shop as given in "Alton Locke":

"I stumbled after Mr. Jones up a dark, narrow, iron staircase till we emerged through a trap-door into a garret at the top of the house. I recoiled with disgust at the scene before me; and here I was to work—perhaps through my life! A low lean-to room stifling me with the combined odors of human breath and perspiration, stale beer, the sweet sickly smell of gin, and the sour and hardly less disgusting one of new cloth. On the floor, thick with dust and dirt, scraps of stuff and ends of thread, sat some dozen haggard, untidy, shoeless men, with a mingled look of care and recklessness that made me shudder. The windows were tight closed to keep out the cold winter air; and the condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary outlook of chimney-tops and smoke. The conductor handed me over to one of the men.

"Here, Crossthwaite, take this younker and make a tailor of him. Keep him next you, and prick him up with your needle if he shirks."

He disappeared down the trap-door and mechanically, as if in a dream, I sat down by the man and listened to his instructions kindly enough bestowed. But I did not remain in peace two minutes. A burst of chatter rose as the foreman vanished, and a tall, bloated, sharp-nosed young man next me bawled in my ear. . . .

"I say, young'un, do you know why we're nearer heaven here than our neighbors?"

"I shouldn't have thought so," answered I with a *naivete* which raised a laugh, and dashed the tall man for a moment.

"Yer don't? then I'll tell yer. A cause we're a top of the house in the first place, and next place yer'll die here six months sooner nor if yer worked in the room below. Ain't that logic and science, Orator?" appealing to Crossthwaite.

"Why?" asked I.

"A cause you get all the other floors' stinks up here as well as your own. Concentrated essence of man's flesh, is this here as you're a breathing. Cellar workroom we calls Rheumatic Ward, because of the damp. Ground-floor's Fever Ward—them as don't get typhus gets dysentery, and them as don't get dysentery gets typhus—your nose'd tell yer why if you opened the back windy. First floor's Ashmy Ward—don't you hear um now through the cracks in the boards, a puffing away like a nest of young locomotives? And this here most august and upper-crust cockloft is the Conscrumptive Hospital."

And the ribald lay down on his back, stretched himself out, and pretended to die in a fit of coughing, which last was, alas! no counterfeit, while poor I, shocked and bewildered, let my tears fall fast on my knees.

NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

"Do you realize" said Pendragon, as he selected from a collection of circle programs one tied with a garnet ribbon, "that this meeting marks a new stage in our history? Here is the program of the first circle to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Alpha of Cincinnati. Let us all rise and give the Chautauqua salute to its delegate, Miss E. C. O'Connell, who has been president of the circle since its organization."

Acknowledging this attention on the part of the Round Table, Miss O'Connell replied, "Our silver anniversary was, as you may imagine, an occasion for much jubilation. Our banquet, given at the Hotel Sterling, was attended by a large number of past and present members of the Alpha Circle, and naturally we indulged in reminiscences covering a quarter of a century. In the June CHAUTAUQUAN for 1901 you will find a picture of Wesley Chapel where the circle was organized, and in the same number quite a sketch of our history, so I will not repeat it here, except to say that we have kept up our regular meetings for study throughout these years. In 1900 we took the initiative in organizing all the graduates of the C. L. S. C. near Cincinnati into a Society of the Hall in the Grove. The result has been a strong society of about seventy members, which meets once a year and helps greatly to extend the influence of Chautauqua in the community. Chancellor Vincent and Bishop Warren, our C. L. S. C. Counselor, have both been entertained by our circle in years past and the Chancellor's letter, which you will be glad to hear, was of course one of the most highly appreciated features of our anniversary. The Alpha Chautauquans bring you greetings and intend to be the first circle to celebrate the C. L. S. C.'s golden anniversary." Miss O'Connell then read the following letter from Bishop Vincent:

Hearty greetings from the borders of Lake Zürich to the members of the Alpha C. L. S. C. on their twenty-fifth anniversary! From Alpha to Omega in the Alphabet of Chautauqua Circles, certainly I may call yours Alpha*best*! For enterprise, persistence, fidelity you are already noted in the central office. May these years of experience inspire you to continued effort in behalf of our beloved C. L. S. C., that when the last of the Alphas shall cease to work and live, the influence of your circle and service may be exhibited in a company of worthy successors! Fraternally,

JOHN H. VINCENT.

Zürich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1903.

VINEYARD OF SERAFINO BROCK AT LAMBERT, ALABAMA

"Here is a circle," said Pendragon, as he glanced over some reports just brought in by the post, "which is emulating the Alpha. It already has a twelve years' record. The president of this circle at Wapping, Connecticut, states that in these years nearly one hundred persons have been members of their circle. That speaks well for their influence in a country community of about seven hundred. Each year they have interchanged visits with some neighboring circle. I see they have also secured some of the government reports for study this year and this reminds me that I want to congratulate you all upon the way you have improved your opportunities in this direction. Now without calling on special delegates, I hope a good many of you will give us brief reports today—especially circles from which we haven't heard recently."

The first delegate to respond was from the Gunsaulus Circle, of Kansas City. "It's been quite surprising," said she, "to find that our members really know more of foreign affairs than of those in their own country, and this year has been a revelation to us. We have a most flourishing circle with twenty-five members. I've been chatting with my neighbor here who I find is from Amity, Missouri, and as I fear she won't report unless somebody introduces her, I'm venturing to do so." The Amity member took this gentle prodding in good part and with cheerful alacrity replied, "Our circle forms about one-tenth of the population of our town, and you understand of course that we are not the 'submerged tenth' either. There are twenty-two of us—thirteen new—but every one of our last year's members also kept on and what is more we have a home department of those who cannot meet with us but whom we hope to visit occasionally. We are all very busy and can't do as much supplementary work as we should like but our discussions are so spirited that we come away feeling as if we had been treated with electricity! Our program committee usually prepares some literary game that gives us a round of mental gymnastics for the close of the meeting."

The delegate from the Ruskin Circle, of Red Bank, New Jersey, was the next to claim the floor. "The entire course for this year has been intensely interesting to us," she said, "especially Racial Composition and Industrial Evolution. Out of our membership of forty, thirty-seven have taken part in our study from month to month. We use the suggestive programs in planning our work, but have our papers chiefly on the required readings and we are careful not to have the various numbers too long. Our rule is to have ten minutes for discussion at the close of each paper and this we find is quite an incentive to the writer to work up an interesting paper."

"In our Jacksonville circle, I come from Florida," explained the next speaker, "I've found that as leader it was a very helpful plan to prepare questions and distribute them a week in advance. This makes each member responsible for some part of the lesson. We've been studying the Negro question with great interest, it's of course a very live topic down here."

"We also have a race question in our mining town of Nanticoke," remarked a Pennsylvania

delegate. "We hope to make some personal investigations and learn more about the 'racial composition' of our own community. Our town, of 13,000, has no public library but we have very interesting meetings. Our members are all supplied with typewritten programs which we find very helpful. The Negro and the Irish have both had considerable attention and the other races are yet to come."

"A great opportunity for those energetic Nanticoke Chautauquans," commented Pendragon, as he selected a letter from a small mountain in front of him. "I never hear of a town lacking library facilities without feeling that all it needs is somebody to start the ball rolling. Never mind if you are not persons of great means or influence. Make an effort. Plan a campaign of agitation. Write a short article on the subject and get the paper to publish it. Call upon each of the ministers and ask their help in interesting some of the more influential people whom they know. If there are other clubs in town, let the circle write to each and ask them to join with the circle in issuing a call for a meeting to discuss the subject. Look in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May, 1901 and 1902, and see how other towns have achieved results and publish some of these in your local paper. For the circles that have no library facilities, THE CHAUTAUQUAN strives to bridge the gap somewhat by its supplementary material giving sidelights on the course. Perhaps at this point I may read quite appropriately part of this letter from Citronelle, Alabama. This is from a circle of sixteen members, a pretty lively one as you will see. My correspondent says:

"'Once a month we have our roll-call from Highways and Byways in THE CHAUTAUQUAN and they prove most interesting. The article on Faith Healing and the Child called forth such a storm of discussion that the president had to remind the members that the whole afternoon could not be given over to roll-call. We have pronouncing contests which we find brighten us up a good deal. Quotations, current events, naming the governor and officers of our state, etc., for roll-call. We have pictures, biographical studies of our great poets, and have grown enthusiastic over Reading Journeys. We are finding "Evolution of Industrial Society" a little hard but we are "tackling it" in dead earnest and feel that we are being brought in contact with the live questions of the day. That is one good thing about Chautauqua work, we just have to learn if we study at all. We have some very bright, wide-awake members and we all hope to "live long and prosper."'"

"And now I have great pleasure," continued Pendragon, "in calling on the circles who've been studying up the race question as it relates to the Italians. You know an effort is being made to get the Italians out of the cities and into country regions where their peculiar talents can be exercised. The first circle which we shall hear from is that at Mobile, Alabama."

"Perhaps I ought to mention," explained the delegate, Mrs. Duffee, "that we had to gather our information by correspondence as the colonies are inconvenient to visit, the train service being ill timed for a day trip and there being no place to stay over night. I think you will all be interested in this photograph of the vineyard of Mr. Serafino Brock, of Lambert, Alabama. Mr. Brock, who comes from the Austrian Tyrol, has fifteen acres in vineyards and is successfully raising twenty-two varieties of grapes. The other members of the colony are Italians—some seventy people in all. They are engaged in growing fruits and vegetables, each family cultivating from three to five acres of land. There is another new colony just being established a few miles east of Lambert. It is called Palermo from the Sicilian town of that name, so you see Italy is not only sending us people, but helping to name our towns for us."

"It's a long way from the Pine Belt of Alabama to Southern Jersey," said Pendragon, as he introduced the delegate from Vineland, "but our country seems to have many points in common with sunny Italy."

"I'm very happy to say," responded Mrs. Chance, "that our Italian colony is a great credit to us and to its mother country. It was established six miles from Vineland in 1873 and there are now three thousand settlers. The Italians prefer coming here to going west, as they are nearer New York and Philadelphia and their friends. They have an enviable reputation for honesty and for paying their debts. The settlement is chiefly made up of farms with a church and school and several social organizations. Many of these Italians have paid for ten acre farms and are very proud of them. A few hundred of the population work in shoe and glass factories, but the majority are farmers and market gardeners."

"I for one feel greatly indebted to these two circles," said a California delegate. "You know we have Italians in nearly every county in California, but I had no idea that the East and South were establishing colonies. It seems to me a very hopeful sign. I live in a very new California town without any history, but I was born in Dixie and confess that I want to hear the rest of that Georgia report which we hadn't time for last month."

The Round Table cordially seconded this suggestion and the Augusta delegate responded with the following unique list of the celebrities of that town:

"Paul Hayne, Poet Laureate of the South. A poet in every high and true sense.

"William Hamilton Hayne, who has strung anew the broken lyre of his father whose charming quatrains have a world-wide fame.

"Richard Henry Wilde, author of 'My Life is Like the Summer Rose,' a poem known far and wide, lies in our Poets' Corner by the side of Hayne. In his study of Italian literature he discovered in a private library some forgotten documents bearing on Dante's life and a portrait of Dante on the walls of an Italian chapel, by Giotto, which had been hidden many years by repeated coats of whitewash.

"Robert Goulding, whose 'Young Marooners' has been the delight of the boyhood of our land for a score or more years.

"Octana Levert, Lamartine admired her greatly and advised her to prepare a book of travels, which she did, calling them 'Souvenirs of Travel.' Her father, one of the early governors of Florida, gave her the naming of the capital of the state. She called it Tallahassee (Beautiful Land).

"Berry Benson's outlines in *The Century* some years ago delighted readers who like a thought presented in that pithy, clear-cut style.

"James R. Randall whose immortal poem, 'Maryland, My Maryland' has been translated into many tongues. Oliver Wendell Holmes is credited with saying, 'Oh, that I could write such a song for Massachusetts.'

"Charles C. Jones, noted historian and dialect writer.

"Clorinda Pendleton Lamar, for ten years the president of the Augusta C. L. S. C., whose novelette called 'The Sport of Circumstances' proved one of the most popular which Lippincott ever brought out.

"Emily Lafayette McClaus, whose 'When the Land was Young' and 'Jezebel' are enjoying a great vogue.

"N. L. Willet, whose 'Nature in a Witness Box' is meeting with a signal triumph.

"Charles J. Bayne, whose 'Fall of Utopia' shows this young poet at his best.

"Carlton Hillyer, whose 'All Sorts of Statements' is one of the most readable as well as one of the most unique of books.

"Augusta B. Longstreet, author of 'Georgia Scenes,' sketches of humble life in the South, its humor broad but irresistible, considered the raciest and most original book that appeared before the war.

"Woodrow Wilson spent eight years of his childhood in Augusta.

"We closed our meeting with the feeling that these sons of Augusta shed bright luster on her fair fame."

"Before we separate, I hope you will look over this copy of the Winfield, Kansas, *Chautauqua News*, and you will see what our Kansas delegation is doing. They have grown strong enough to have a local round table of their own under the leadership of Mrs. Piatt. We are all enriched by the inspiration of such a splendid example. There is a very American spirit out in Kansas as you will see from these reports, and one of the Oklahoma circles has been responsible for securing a town library of which we hope to hear more later. There are now nearly forty circles in Kansas and Oklahoma."

Talk About Books

The success of his "Middle Ages" in the "Medieval and Modern History Series" has encouraged Philip Van Ness Myers (author of "A History of Greece," "Rome: Its Rise and Fall," etc.) to bring out another volume—a remodeling of his original work, "The Modern Age." This work originally appeared some fifteen years ago and attained considerable popularity because of its compact, well-arranged form. The new edition is an improvement in that it is brought up to date and is enriched by a series of maps and charts, each chapter also being supplemented by helpful reading lists.

["The Modern Age." By Philip Van Ness Myers. Revised edition of the second part of "Medieval and Modern History." 5 x 8. $1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

It seems odd—when you come to think of it—that there are so few good histories of Germany. The empire stands in the center of Europe, and on her soil most of the great international struggles have been waged—the Thirty Years' War, the early campaigns of the Spanish-Succession War, the Seven Years' War, and the vast campaigns against Napoleon. Germany has been even more important than France as a factor in the politics of Europe, if the question be looked at from a purely political standpoint. This lack of historical treatment of Germany in popular adequate form is being remedied, and a number of good working histories have appeared during the past two or three years. Mr. Ernest F. Henderson's "Short History of Germany" (in two volumes) brings down the history of the country from the

THE HIAWATHA PLAY

AND THE LAND OF THE OJIBWAYS

By Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the Author and Manager of the Play. (All rights reserved.)

PART I. The beautifully illustrated story of a canoe trip of hundreds of miles of rapids, swiftwaters and lake expansions in the far north country, where Mr. Armstrong sought and found his Indian actors and singers is made of intense interest by the topographical, ethnological and historical treatment of this ancient "land of the Ojibways." The moving pictures that Mr. Armstrong will have of the play of 1904 will be so much better than anything yet accomplished as to be a new departure. He will reserve for his own use strictly all pictures of running rapids, camping scenes, big game, fishing and of the Musical Indian Play of 1904—unless his engagements should be so numerous as to render it impossible for him to cover the field, when he will grant the right to use the pictures to properly qualified people.

PART II. The Indian Drama of HIAWATHA at Desbarats, Ontario (98 miles East of Sault Ste. Marie on the north shore of Lake Huron) is reached by the Cahadian Pacific Railway and by many lines of steamers from Chicago, Duluth, Detroit and Owen Sound, Ont. Mr. Armstrong has with much skill and labor brought out the latent musical and histrionic powers of the Ojibways. Nearly all their ceremonies, both religious and social are muscial and generally choral. Their tribal songs, lyrics, and death chants (discovered by him) are a revelation. Mr. Armstrong's contention is that Indian music will be a marked feature of the coming national music of America. Mr. Armstrong although a humorist has a serious purpose in his work, he would help, even though it may be in small proportion, to restore the conscientiousness and physical sturdiness which once characterized our race.

Mr. Armstrong is not only a student and lover of the Indian, he is an athlete whose clear voice, easy utterance, magnetism and consistently enthusiastic advocacy of outdoor life have already given him a large and rapidly increasing measure of popularity as a lecturer.

For terms write the

JAMES B. POND, LYCEUM BUREAU,
EVERETT HOUSE,
NEW YORK.

year mire of the Christian era to the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Henderson's treatment is illuminating and his style entertaining. In his preface he declares that he has endeavored to write a history of Germany which would be adequate and take the place of the German works which almost invariably presuppose more knowledge of the subject than is usually possessed by the American reader. It is fair to say that he has succeeded in telling a connected story without useless repetitions. The two volumes contain maps and good indexes.

["A Short History of Germany." By Ernest F. Henderson. In two volumes. $4.00 net. 6 x 8. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

An historical atlas is the latest combination of geography and history which adds much to the effectiveness of study in both these branches. Dr. Emil Reich, author of "Graeco-Roman Institutions," "History of Civilization," etc., has brought out "A Student's Atlas of English History" which is intended "to aid the student, both in comprehending the leading historical facts and tendencies and retaining them in his memory." It attempts to be a cartographic complement to Green's "History of the English People." The maps and charts are so arranged that the great historic events, such as wars and movements of peoples, are graphically represented by means of colored lines. A few moment's study of one of these historical maps is wonderfully suggestive. The facts have a way of sticking in the memory after seeing them graphically indicated in color before one's eyes—and that in such close and accurate relation to the places where they occurred.

L. E. V.

["A New Student's Atlas of English History." By Emil Reich. Illustrated with maps and charts. 7 x 10. $3.25 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The latest volume of Edward Everett Hale is peculiarly appropriate to the closing years of this American man of letters. We think of him as a survivor with Mr. Higginson, and Professor Norton and Senator Hoar of that New England group which for brilliancy of achievement and breadth of influence has never been rivaled in America. Now he "and his children" bring out "New England History in Ballads." The great majority of the forty-eight ballads included are the work of the Hale family, a "collection which [they] have made, say in five and twenty years, for better for worse, for richer for poorer." With few exceptions the contributions of the "Four Makers," Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell, have been omitted because these are already in everybody's hands. Many not so easily accessible are reprinted; and the presence of the "Ballad of the French Fleet" and some stanzas of "Paul Revere" need no justification. Of the original portion "Anne Hutchinson's Exile," "New England's Chevy Chase" and "Manila Bay," widely varied in theme, metric and motive, are among the best. The book should be in all general libraries, and in such private collections as specialize in balladry, in American history or American letters.

P. H. B.

["New England History in Ballads." By Edward Everett Hale and his children. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

In these days when every one travels and then comes home and bores the long-suffering public with an account of his rambles, a really bright narration like "The Land of Heather" is very attractive. The land made famous by Burns and Scott, and recently by MacLaren and Barrie, is ever full of interest for many who have not been privileged to see its lochs and braes, and climb its rugged mountains. The descriptions of Drumstochty, the scene of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," bring back the old thrill experienced when one first read those incomparable sketches of Scottish character, and Dr. McClure becomes a living personality; while the chapter on Thrums keeps one in pleasant anticipation of meeting the dominie or Babby just around the corner. The author's descriptive powers are good his vocabulary full, and his sentences crisp and terse. The book is sure to give pleasure, both in its subject-matter and in its illustrations.

F. M. H.

["The Land of Heather." Illustrated. By Clifton Johnson. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The "Life of Crabbe" completed by the Alfred Aniger in July of 1903, is on the whole rather fortunate in belonging to the English Men of Letters series; for on the strength of its connections it will receive many attentions which would otherwise not be accorded it. The book follows the usual scheme of treatment in the series, in meandering along a path which passes frequent landmarks of either critical or chronological interest; and in lacking any bibliography. It presents many biographical facts, and contains frequent summaries of the longer poems—some original and some quoted. One may read the book with profit, if one regards uninterpreted facts as profitable; but the reader is given little to think about, and feels as he comes to the end that he has gained nothing but a drawing-room acquaintance with the poet.

P. H. B.

["Crabbe." By Alfred Aniger. 75 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The opening chapter of William J. Long's newest volume should carry an appealing message to those who hunt with firearms, not having tasted the joys of the chase armed only with opera-glass or camera. Differing from many latter-day nature story books, this attractive volume tells of no feathered or fur-clad actors living out a series of little tragedies, entertaining though not instructive, with the thoughts and hopes and fears of their two-legged

brethren. The rather we have chronicled the actual doings of genuine birds and real animals who live their own lives in their own way, except as the natural course has yielded to the presence of man. But the fascination of the book is in the graphic though simple picturing of these unaffected lives by one whose understanding eyes see, and whose sympathetic pen records, with seeming accuracy, much that is hidden from ordinary unseeing individuals. The ornithologist or zoölogist may not value this satisfying "nature study" book, but we believe that many lay readers will be led by it to the new "point of view" and that some will be persuaded to test the delights of hunting without a gun, as portrayed in the closing chapter.

E. G. R.

["A Little Brother to the Bear and Other Animal Studies" By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. $1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

Any person for whom the cares of the day's work have been a trifle insistent will find a pleasant holiday in "A Week in a French Country House," the record of an English girl's first visit among French relatives. It is a delightful glimpse of a house party in France, the guests are interesting for their individuality and foreignness but the charm of the book lies in the author's quiet humor, keen observation of men and things and delight in every situation that betoken the artist's attitude toward life; at once refreshing and distinctly feminine.

["A Week in a French Country House." By Adelaide Sartoris. $1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"The Star Dreamer," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is a romance which devotees of those authors will recognize as done in their most approved style. A somewhat eager display of classicism—an underclass sentimentality; indecency stalking under the thin disguise of convention—and an undeniable gift for story-telling have all been brought to bear—all the tricks of the novelist have been used; society, the church, the clergy and the mob have been dragged in by the heels in a good old English way, and the result is an effort as insidiously vulgar as may well be imagined—not even the saving grace of humor comes to relieve the reader's disgust. Nor is this the voice of "thin skinned prudery," but boredom and an insulted public opinion that speaks. The book, as "a nauseating compliance with conventional virtue," calls to mind what Bernard Shaw says of musical farces, in the preface to his "Plays for Puritans"—"with all their labored efforts to keep up an understanding of furtive naughtiness between the low comedian on the stage and the drunken undergraduate in the stalls—they insisted all the time on their virtue and patriotism and loyalty as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter." Mr. Castle has recently expressed himself as indignant that the weary and indifferent reviewer be allowed to pass his unreflecting judgment unchecked. He also, in the book under discussion, says that books, if worth reading at all, should be allowed to speak their full meaning (they should be hearkened to with deference). Quite right, and until a man either finds the courage of his vices or has something to say to his fellows worthy of their respect and deferential attention in heaven's name let him pursue his literary calling in private.

M. D. E.

["The Star Dreamer.' By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: F. A. Stokes Co.]

To those who read a story for its own sake with the pure old-fashioned fondness for adventure—the more romantic the better—unmolested by thoughts of moral or "problem" interest—"Tito" will appeal as a good one. It is the story of an Italian boy who, like Hannibal of old, is brought up with the one idea of vengeance as his life mission. He comes to New York, learns to love his father, the object of his former hatred, and is reconciled. The story is well told. Perhaps the most realistic touch is the portrait of the New York policeman—vicious and unscrupulous—absolute tyrant over the city's down-trodden and oppressed.

M. D. E.

["Tito." By William Harry Carson. $1.50. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.]

A young girl just graduated from college, with up-to-date ideas on matters in general pertaining to higher education and vocations for woman, and a highly intellectual and cultivated widower with quite opposite opinions, give opportunity for interesting developments in the story "Lesley Chilton." The conversation is bright and entertaining, and the finale satisfactory, but after all, if one reads for information—for anything at all, in fact, excepting diversion—he will feel sorry, as he closes the book, that his precious hours have not been devoted to something better worth while.

F. M. H.

["Lesley Chilton." By Eliza Orne White. $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

The drama "Mary of Magdala" is a translation from the German prose of Paul Heyse, freely adapted and written in English verse. The influence of the Christ upon the Magdalen and the forces that combine to try to draw her back into the life she now abhors are the elements of this story. It is a play of much dramatic power and full of action and is of great ethical value.

F. M. H.

["Mary of Magdala." Translated from the German of Paul Heyse by William Winter. New York: The Macmillan Co.]